

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For DECEMBER, 1759.

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THE

LONDON MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1759.

Some EXTRACTS from the Letter to Two Great Men.

A Treaty of peace, or a congress for that purpose, being now generally expected, it has of course already set several of our garreteer statesmen to work upon the subject: These we shall leave to the fate they may probably meet with; but a piece has been just published, that seems, or at least is said to be the production of an author of quality and fortune, which consequently meets with some attention, and therefore we shall give our readers some extracts from it.

It is intitled, *A Letter addressed to Two Great Men*; and the author sets out with observing the difficulties our ministers must be under, to find such plenipotentiaries as may be likely to conduct the negociation with dignity, dexterity, and integrity. "If such persons, he says, cannot be found amongst us, (which I hope may not be the case,) there is a very desirable alternative still in your power: Fix the scene of negociation, where, indeed for the honour of our country, I could wish to see it fixed; name no other plenipotentiaries to conduct the peace but those ministers who directed the war: Had a treaty of London, in such hands, will make ample amends for our wretched management at Utrecht.

But let peace be never so well made; let ministers plan treaties with the greatest sagacity, and plenipotentiaries negotiate the articles with the utmost skill and dexterity, yet we know, from history and observation, that they never can be perpetual, and, most commonly, are not lasting. Princes, too frequently, seem to own no other rule of action, than present convenience; and the law of nations is seldom appealed to, but to sanctify injustice, and save appearances. Nor are the positive compacts solemnly agreed

upon between nation and nation, better observed: For, how seldom do we see a treaty religiously adhered to, by the parties whose interest it is to break it, and who think they are in such circumstances as to be able to break it with impunity? — If such infidelity be too common among princes in general, experience, long experience teaches us, that the nation, with whom we are soon to treat, excels us, at least, in this part of policy: For no cords are strong enough to bind them.

B *Gallic Faith* is become proverbial, and the neighbours of France can reproach her with innumerable instances of a most profligate disregard to the most solemn treaties. And the reason seems to be obvious, without supposing that nation more perfidious than others. The power, the populousness, the extent, the strength of the French monarchy, free them from those apprehensions which bind the weaker side to be faithful to its engagements; and, depending upon the inability of their neighbours, considered singly, to procure themselves justice, this, too frequently, has tempted them to the most shameful and barefaced instances of national breach of faith.

It well becomes us, therefore, at this juncture, when the distresses of France will oblige them to consent to terms of peace, unfavourable to the interest, and disgraceful to the glory of their monarch, to take every method in our power to secure the observance of those concessions they may make; and to insist upon their giving us such proofs of their sincerity, before any negociation be entered upon, as may give us some assurance that they mean to be more faithful to their future engagements.

What proof of their sincerity I would recommend it to you to demand, what concessions it will be necessary to insist upon,

upon, I shall beg leave to mention; after having first satisfied you, by a detail of some particulars, that such demands as I would propose cannot be looked upon as the insolence of a conqueror, but as the wise foresight of a people, whom dear-bought experience hath taught the proper way of doing itself justice.

It may not, therefore, be unnecessary to place before your eyes some of the most remarkable instances of French perfidy, which have given rise to all the troubles of Europe for above these 100 years.

These instances of French perfidy he recapitulates in a brief and very distinct manner, but as they are so well known we need not repeat them. Having among the rest mentioned those relating to Dunkirk, he proceeds thus as to what our ministers ought to insist on in the future treaty relating to Dunkirk:

"First, then, my Lord and Sir, before you enter upon any new treaty, or listen to any plausible proposals whatever, insist that justice be done this nation with regard to former treaties. Shew France the strong, the solemn engagement she entered into at Utrecht to demolish Dunkirk; put her in mind of the amazing perfidy with which she, from time to time, eluded the performance of that engagement; and demand *immediate* justice on that article, as a preliminary proof of her sincerity in the ensuing negotiation.

Be not deceived any longer in this matter. The French will, no doubt, assure you, that the demolition of Dunkirk shall be an article in the new treaty. But let them know, you are not to be so imposed upon. They will, to be sure, when this becomes a new article, reckon it a new concession on their side, and expect something in return for it—perhaps Guadaloupe, or some such trifle, as they will call it. But tell them, with the firmness of wise conquerors, that the demolition of Dunkirk is what you are intitled to by treaties made long ago, and violated; and that it shall not be so much as mentioned in the ensuing negotiation, but complied with before that negotiation shall commence.

Or, admitting that no concession shall be required by France in the new treaty, in consideration of a new article to demolish Dunkirk, place to them, in the strongest light, the unanswerable reasons we have against putting any confidence in them, that such an article would be better executed, than that in the treaty of Utrecht has been.

If they refuse doing us this immediate justice, previous to the peace, ask them how they can expect that we should have any reliance on their sincerity to fulfil the new engagements they may enter into, when they afford us so strong, so glaring an instance of infidelity, in an article of such consequence, made so many years ago? Can you have any dealings with a power, who, if he refuses this, at the very time he is treating, affords you such manifest proof, that his word is not to be relied upon, and that you cannot trust to the execution of any promise ever so solemnly made?

Perhaps France may think it a disgrace to them, to comply with any thing previous to the beginning of a negotiation. Tell them, that acting honourably, and doing what justice requires, can never be disgraceful. But, if it be a disgrace, tell them, with the spirit of honest men, that we owe it them; for the greater disgrace they put, not long ago, upon us, by requiring us to send two peers of this realm to remain in France as *hostages*, till we surrendered Louisburg; an indignity, which I cannot call to mind without pain, and which, I always thought, was submitted to without necessity.

It is now our turn to vindicate the honour of our nation; and, as Dunkirk was put into our possession before the treaty of Utrecht, as a pledge of the French sincerity, and to continue in our possession till the demolition should be completed, let some such expedient be now agreed upon, with this difference only, that instead of *five months after the peace*, the time fixed for the demolition at Utrecht, let no peace be signed, at present, till the right, acquired to us by former treaties, and of which we have been so persistently robbed, be actually carried into full execution.

However, if any insuperable difficulties should attend our doing ourselves justice on this head, before the peace; if, for instance, which perhaps may be the case, it should be found, that it cannot be complied with, unless we consent to a *cessation of arms*, during the time of negotiation; rather than give France that opportunity of recovering from its distresses, of being protected from the superiority of our arms, before we have, finally, obliged them to accept of our own terms of peace (which was one cause of the ruin of the negotiation at Utrecht,) I would insist upon the demolition of Dunkirk before the treaty, and think it sufficient to demand *hostages* from them.

cure that it shall be faithfully complied with, within a limited time after the treaty shall be concluded. The Parisians had two *English Nobles* to stare at, upon the last peace; and I do not see why the curiosity of our Londoners should not be gratified in the same way, and two *Ducs & Pairs of France* be sent as hostages to England, till Dunkirk cease to be a port.

Then, with regard to North America, he goes on thus:

"Now it is with the greatest pleasure I would observe, that, with regard to North America, we have nothing to ask, at the peace, which we have not already made ourselves masters of, during the war. We have been blessed by heaven with a success, in that part of the world, scarcely to be paralleled in history. The rashness of Braddock, the inexperience of Shirley, the inactivity of Loudoun, and the ill success of Abercrombie, seem only to have been so many necessary means of producing that unanimity in our colonies, that spirit in our troops, and that steady perseverance in our ministers, as hath not only recovered from the enemy all his usurpations, but Louisburg is an English harbour; Quebec, the capital of Canada, is already in our possession, and the rest of that country will fall of course. It is a prospect still more agreeable, that, by destroying the naval force of France, our North-American conquests cannot be retaken; and the principle I would now lay down, and which I would recommend to you to adopt, is, *not to give up any of them*. And I shall now endeavour to prove to you, that such a demand may be insisted upon, without giving the enemy any pretence for accusing us of insolence towards them; and cannot be omitted without giving the nation just reason to complain, that we have consented to a *treacherous and delusive peace*.

It cannot, surely, ever enter the imagination of a British administration, to make peace without, at least, keeping in our possession all those places, where the French had settled themselves, in violation of former treaties, and from which we were, fortunately, driven them. Upon this plan, then, we shall, at the peace, be left in possession not only of the peninsula of Acadia, but of all Nova Scotia, according to its old limits, the bay of Fundy, and the river St. John.—The important conquests of Crown Point and Niagara will not be relinquished; and the country near the Ohio, will remain ours.—They are

already ours. The French know they cannot get them back during the war, and they do not expect that we shall give them up at the peace.

But, tho' care should be taken to keep all those places just mentioned, something more must be done, or our American colonies will tell you you have done *nothing*. In a word, you must keep Canada, otherwise you lay the foundation of another war.

The necessity of this may be placed in so striking a view, as to silence the French plenipotentiaries, and to convince all Europe of the justice of our demand.

Ask the French, what security they can give you, if we restore Canada to them, however restrained in its boundaries, that they will not again begin to extend them at our expence? If the treaty of Utrecht could not keep them from encroachments, what reason can we have to suppose the future treaty will be better observed? If the French are left at Montreal, and the Three Rivers, can we be certain they will not again cross the Champlain Lake, and attack Crown Point? If the river St. Lawrence be still theirs, what is to insure us against an expedition to Niagara? Can we flatter ourselves, that a people, who in full peace erected those two fortresses, in direct violation of their faith plighted at Utrecht, will be restrained, by any future treaty, from attempting also in full peace to recover them? After having seen the French carrying on a regular plan of usurpation in North America for these forty years past, shall we be so weak as to believe that they will now lay it aside? No, depend upon it, if the French think it worth their while to ask back that part of North America which was their own, they mean to take a proper opportunity of *elbowing all our colonies round about*, and of resuming the same ambitious views of enlargement, which the most sacred ties of former treaties could not restrain.

[To be concluded in our Appendix.]

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Admiralty-Office, November 30.

Early this morning, Capt. Campbell, commander of his majesty's ship the *Royal George*, arrived here, with a letter from Sir Edward Hawke, to Mr. Cleveland, of which the following is a copy.

Royal George off Point Point,
SIR, Nov. 24, 1759.

IN my letter of the 17th, by express, I desired you would acquaint their lordships

lordships with my having received intelligence of eighteen sail of the line and three frigates of the Brest Squadron, being discovered about 24 leagues to the N. W. of Belleisle, fleeing to the eastward; all the prisoners however agree, that on the day we chased them, their Squadron consisted, according to the accompanying list, of four ships of 80, six of 74, three of 70, eight of 64, one frigate of 36, one of 34, and one of 16 guns, with a small vessel to look out. They sailed from Brest the 14th instant, the same day I sailed from Torbay. Concluding that their first rendezvous would be Quiberon, the instant I received the intelligence, I directed my course thither with a press sail. At first the wind blowing hard, at S. by E. and S. drove us considerably to the westward. But on the 18th and 19th, though variable, it proved more favourable. In the mean time, having been joined by the Maidstone and Coventry frigates, I directed their commanders to keep a-head of the Squadron, one on the starboard and the other on the larboard-bow. At half past eight o'clock in the morning of the 20th, Belleisle by our reckoning, bearing E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. the Maidstone made the signal for seeing a fleet. I immediately spread abroad the signal for a line a-breast, in order to draw all the ships of the Squadron up with me. I had before sent the Magnanime a-head, to make the land. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past nine she made the signal for an enemy. Observing on my discovering them, that they made off, I threw out the signal for the seven ships nearest them to chase, and draw into a line of battle a-head of me, and endeavour to stop them till the rest of the Squadron should come up, who were also to form as they chased, that no time might be lost in the pursuit. That morning they were in chase of the Rochefort, Chatham, Portland, Falkland, Minerva, Vengeance and Venus, all which joined me about 11 o'clock; and, in the evening, the Sapphire from Quiberon bay. All the day we had very fresh gales at N. W. and W. N. W. with heavy squalls. M. Conflans kept going off under such sail as all his Squadron could carry, and at the same time keep together, while we crowded after him with every sail our ships could bear. At half past two, P. M. the fire beginning a-head, I made the signal for engaging. We were then to the southward of Belleisle, and the French admiral head-moored, soon after led round the Cardinals, while his rear was in action. About four o'clock the For-

midable struck, and a little after, the Thesée and Superbe were sunk.

About five the Heros struck, and came to an anchor, but it blowing hard, no boat could be sent on board her. Night was now come, and being on a part of the coast, among islands and shoals, of which we were totally ignorant, without a pilot, as was the greatest part of the Squadron, and blowing hard on a lee shore, I made the signal to anchor, and came too in 15 fathom water, the island of Dumet bearing E. by N. between two and three miles, the Cardinals W. half S. and the steeple of Crozie S. E. as we found next morning.

In the night we heard many guns of distress fired, but it blowing hard, want of knowledge of the coast, and whether they were fired by a friend or an enemy, prevented all means of relief.

By day-break of the 21st we discovered one of our ships dismasted ashore on the Four, the French Heros also, and the Soleil Royal, which under cover of the night had anchored among us, cut and run ashore to the westward of Crozie.

On the latter's moving, I made the Essex's signal to slip and pursue her; but she unfortunately got upon the Four, and both she and the Resolution are irrecoverably lost, notwithstanding we sent them all the assistance that the weather would permit.

About 84 of the Resolution's company, in spite of the strongest remonstrances of their captain, made rafts, and, with several French prisoners belonging to the Formidable, put off, and I am afraid drove out to sea. All the Essex's are saved (with as many of the stores as possible) except one lieutenant and a boat's crew, who were drove on the French shore, and have not since been heard of.

The remains of both ships are set on fire. We found the Dorsetshire, Revenge, and Defiance, in the night of the 20th put out to sea; as I hope the Swiftsure did, for she is still missing. The Dorsetshire and Defiance returned next day, and the latter saw the Revenge without. Thus, what loss we have sustained has been owing to the weather, not the enemy.

Seven or eight of whose line of battle ships got to sea, I believe, the night of the action.

As soon as it was broad day-light in the morning of the 21st, I discovered seven or eight of the enemy's line of battle ships at anchor, between Point Penris and the river Villaine; on which I made the signal to weigh, in order to work up and attack them; but it blow-

so hard from the N. W. that instead of daring to cast the Squadron loose, I was obliged to strike top-gallant masts. Most of those ships appeared to be aground at low water; but on the flood, by lightening them, and the advantage of the wind under the land, all, except two, got that night into the river Villaine.

The weather being moderate on the 22d, I sent the Portland, Chatham and Vengeance, to destroy the Soleil Royal and Heros. The French, on the approach of our ships, set the first on fire, and soon after the latter met the same fate from our people. In the mean time I got under way, and worked up within Penris Point, as well for the sake of its being a safer road, as to destroy, if possible, the two ships of the enemy which still lay without the Villaine; but before the ships I sent a-head for that purpose could get near them, being quite light, and with the tide of flood, they got in.

All the 23d we were employed in reconnoitring the entrance of that river, which is very narrow, and only 12 foot water on the bar, at low water. We discovered at least seven, if not eight, line of battle ships about half a mile within, quite light, and two large frigates moored across to defend the mouth of the river; only the frigates appeared to have guns in. By evening I had 12 long-boats, fitted as fire ships, ready to attempt burning them, under cover of the Sapphire and B. Corentin; but the weather being bad, and the wind contrary, obliged me to defer it, till at least the latter should be favourable; if they can, by any means, be destroyed, it shall be done.

In attacking a flying enemy, it was impossible, in the space of a short winter's day, that all our ships should be able to get into action, or all those of the enemy brought to it. The commanders and companies of such as did come up with the rear of the French, on the 20th, behaved with the greatest intrepidity, and gave the strongest proofs of a true British spirit. In the same manner, I am satisfied, would those have acquitted themselves, whose bad going ships, or the distance they were at, in the morning, prevented from getting up. Our loss by the enemy is not considerable; for in the ships which are now with me, I find only one dieure, and 39 seamen and mariners killed, and about 202 wounded. When I consider the season of the year, the hard gales, the day of action, a flying enemy, the shortness of the day, and the coast of France, I can boldly affirm, that all I

that could possibly be done, has been done. As to the loss we have sustained, let it be placed to the account of the necessity I was under of running all risks to break this strong force of the enemy. Had we had but two hours more daylight, the whole had been totally destroyed, or taken, for we were almost up with their van when night overtook us.

Yesterday came in here the Pallas, Fortune sloop, and the Proserpine frigate. On the 16th I had dispatched the Fortune to Quiberon, with directions to Capt. Duff, to keep strictly on his guard. In his way thither she fell in with the Hebe, a French frigate of 40 guns, under jury masts, and fought her several hours. During the engagement, Lieut. Stuart, and of the Ramilies, whom I had appointed to command her, was unfortunately killed; the surviving officers, on consulting together, resolved to leave her, as she proved too strong for them. I have detached Capt. Young to Quiberon Bay with five ships, and am making up a flying squadron to scour the coast on the Isle of Aix, and, if practicable, to attempt any of the enemy's ships that may be there.

I am, S I R, &c.

ED. HAWKE.

List of Ships with Sir Edward Hawke,

Nov. 20, 1759.

Ships	Guns.	Men.	Commanders
Rt. George	100	880	Sir Edw. Hawke
Union	90	770	Capt. Campbell
Duke	90	750	Capt. Evans
Namure	90	780	Capt. Graves
Mars	74	600	Capt. Buckle
Warspight	74	600	James Young, Esq.
Hercules	74	630	Commodore,
Torbay	74	700	Sir John Bentley
Magnanime	74	700	Capt. Fortescue
Resolution	74	600	Hon. Cr. Keppel
Hero	74	600	Rt. Hon. Ld. Howe
Swiftsure	70	520	Capt. Speke
Dorsetshire	70	520	H. Cr. Edgcombe
Burford	70	520	Sir Tho. Stanhope
Chichester	70	520	Capt. Denis
Temple	70	520	Capt. Gambier
Revenge	64	480	Capt. Waller
Essex	64	480	Cn. Wash. Shirley
Kingston	60	400	Capt. Storr
Intrepid	60	420	Capt. O'Brien
Montague	60	420	Capt. Shirley
Dunkirk	60	420	Capt. Maplefen
Defiance	60	420	Capt. Rowley
			Capt. Digby
			Capt. Baird.

The French Cardinals, while his rear was in action. About four o'clock the For-

The following frigates joined Sir Edward Hawke, between Ushant and Belleisle.

Rochester	50 350	Capt. Duff
Portland	50 350	Capt. Arbuthnot
Faulkland	50 350	Ct. Fr. Sam Drake
Chatham	50 350	Capt. John Lockart
Minerva	33 220	Capt. Hood
Venus	36 240	Capt. Harrison
Vengeance	28 200	Capt. Nightingale
Coventry	28 200	Capt. Burslem
Maidstone	28 200	Capt. Digges
Sapphire	33 220	Capt. Strachan.

List of the French squadron which came out of Brest, Nov. 14, 1759.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.
Le Soleil Royal	80	1200
Le Tonnant	80	1000
Le Formidable	80	1000
L'Orient	80	1000
L'Intrepide	74	815
Le Glorieux	74	815
Le Thesée	74	815
L'Heros	74	815
Le Robuste	74	815
Le Magnifique	74	815
Le Juste	70	800
Le Superbe	70	800
Le Dauphin	70	800
Le Dragon	64	750
Le Northumberl.	64	750
Le Sphinx	64	750
Le Solitaire	64	750
Le Brillant	64	750
L'Eclair	64	750
Le Lavare	64	750
L'Inflexible	64	
L'Hebe	40	
La Vestale	34	
L'Aigrette	36	
Le Calypso	16	

Le Prince Noir, a small vessel to look out.

The above ships were all in company when the action began, except the Hebe G frigate.

[We have illustrated the brave admiral's account with a fine CHART, here annexed, of the coast of France, from l'Orient to St. Gilles.]

The SKY-LARK, A SONG.

By WILLIAM SHENSTONE, Esq;

GO, tuneful bird, that glad'st the skies,
To Daphne's window speed thy way;
And there on quivering pinions rise,
And there thy vocal art display.
And if she deign thy notes to hear,
And if she praise thy matin song,
Tell her the sounds that sooth her ear,
To Damon's native plains belong.

Tell her, in livelier plumes array'd,
The bird from Indian groves may thine;
But ask the lovely partial maid,
What are his notes compar'd to thine?

Then bid her treat yon witless beau,
And all his flaunting race with scorn;
And lend an ear to Damon's woe,
Who sings her praise, and sings forlorn.

A SONG, Sung at Covent-Garden Theatre, in the Entertainment of the FAIR, by Mr. Beard, in the Character of a Recruiting Serjeant.

Written by PAUL WHITEHEAD, Esq;

IN story we're told
How our monarchs of old
O'er France spread their royal domain;
But no annals can show
Their pride laid so low,
As when brave GEORGE the second did
Of Roman and Greek
Let Fame no more speak
How their arms the old world did subdue
Thro' the nations around
Let our trumpets now sound
How Britons have conquer'd the new.

D East, west, north, and south,
Our cannons' loud mouth
Shall the right of our monarch maintain
On America's strand
Amberst limit the land,
Boscawen give law on the main.

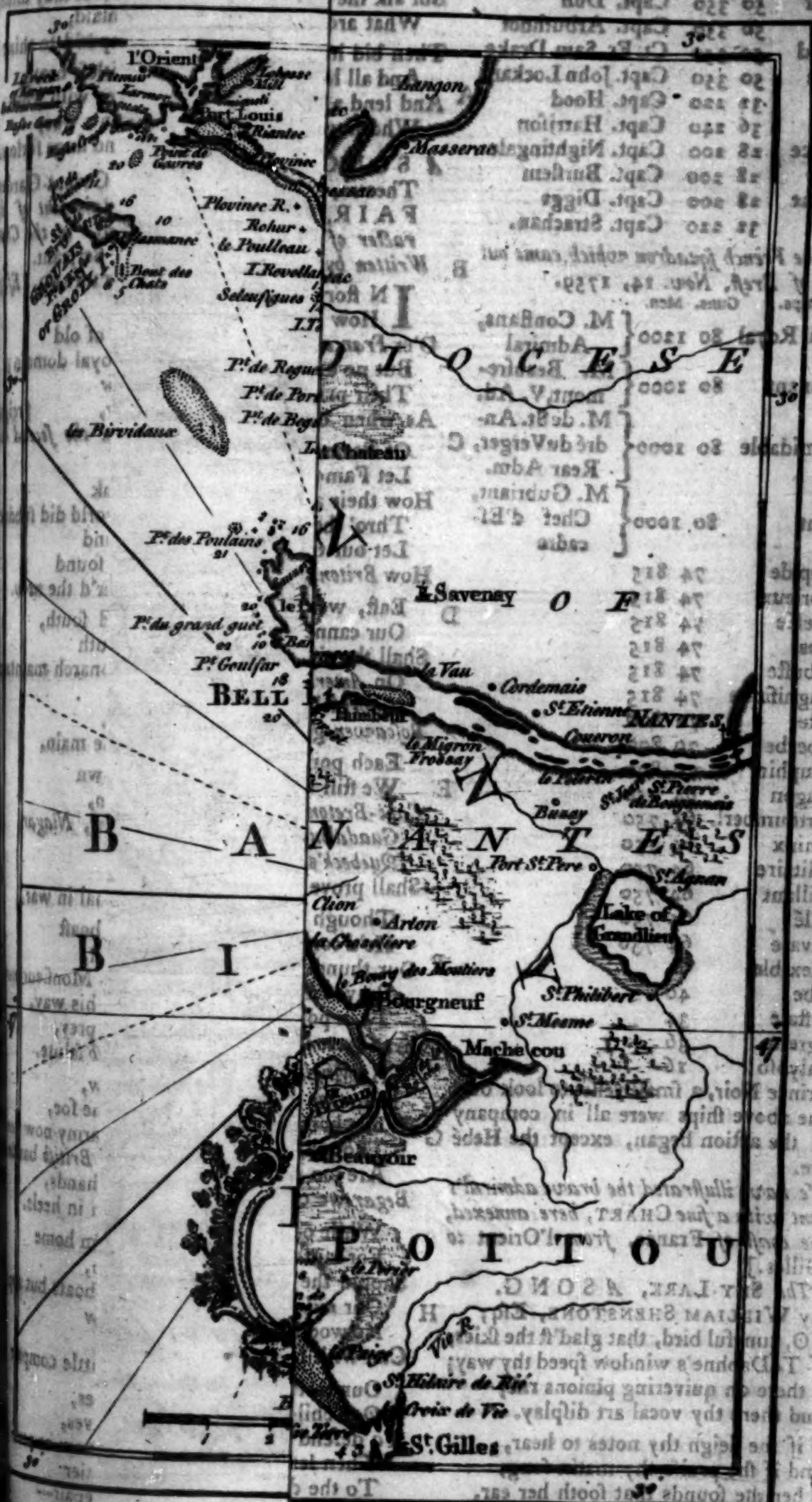
E We still make our own,
Cape-Breton, Crown Point, Niagar,
Guadaloupe, Senegal,
Quebeck's mighty fall
Shall prove we've no equal in war.

Though Conflans did boast
He'd conquer our coast,
Our thunder soon made Monsieur mut
Brave Hawke wing'd his way,
Then pounc'd on his prey,
And gave him an English salute.

At Minden, you know,
How we conquer'd the foe,
While homeward their army now steers
Though, they cry'd, British hands
Are too hard for our hands,
Begar we can beat them in heels.

While our heroes from home
For laurels now roam,
Should the flat-bottom boats but appear
Our militia shall shew
No wooden-shoe foe
Can with freemen in battle compare.

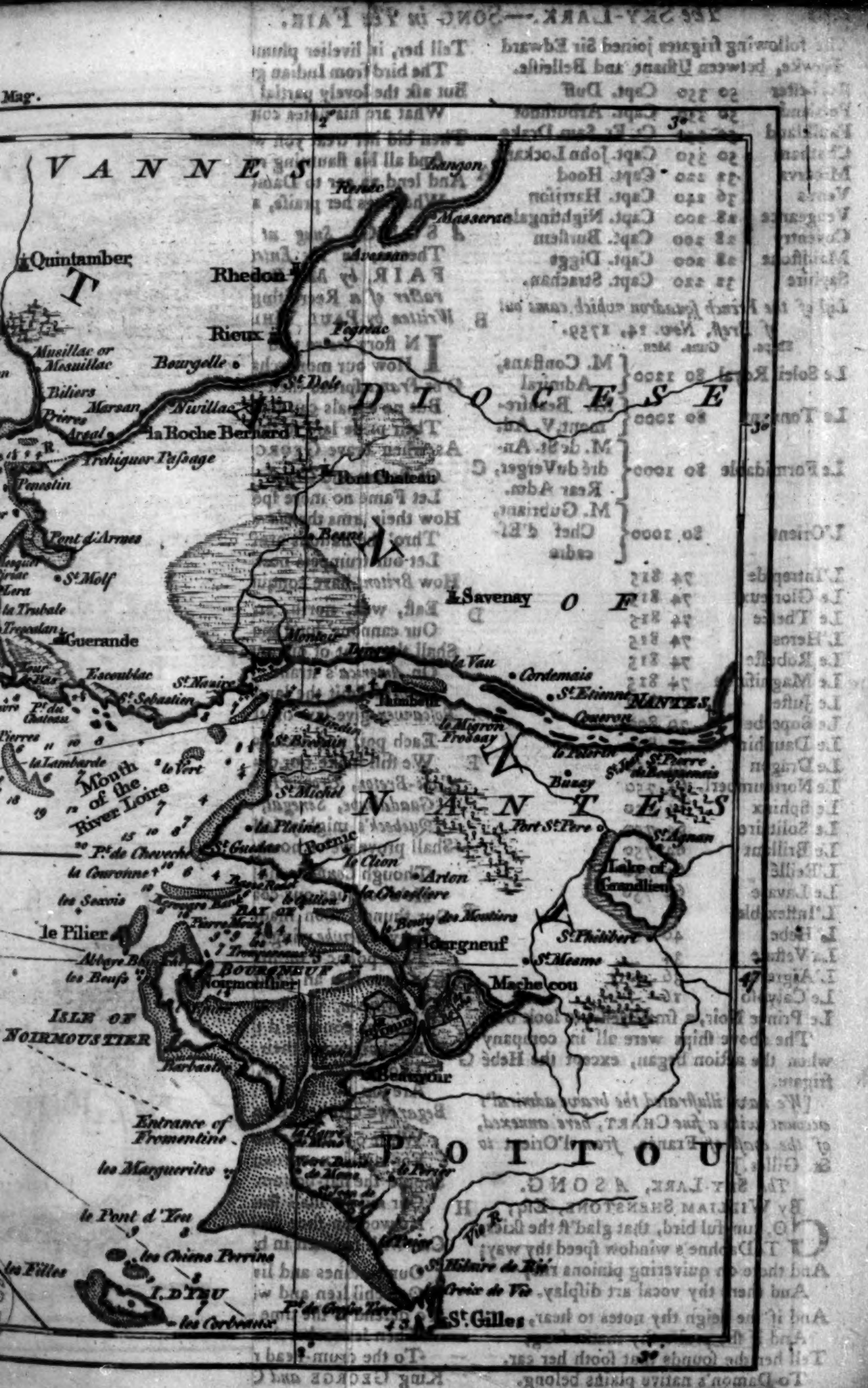
H Our fortunes and lives,
Our children and wives,
To defend is the time now or never
Then let each voluntier
To the drum-head repair—
King GEORGE and OLD ENGLAND



A CHART of
the COAST of
 FRANCE
from
 l'Orient to St Gilles

British & French Leagues 20 in a Degree

3^d Longic. W. fr. London



VENDÉE

LOIRE

NANTES

POITOU

Quintamber

Rhedon

Rieux

Bourgelle

Nuillac

la Roche Bernard

Trehignier Passage

Pont d'Armes

St Molf

Guerande

Esoublac

St Nazaire

St Sebastien

Month of the River Loire

P. de Cheveche

la Couronne

les Saxois

le Pilier

Albore B.

les Boufs

ISLE OF NOIRMOUSTIER

Entrance of Fromentine

les Marguerites

le Pont d'Yeu

les Champs Perrins

I. d'Yeu

les Cordouans

Savenay

Cordemais

St Etienne

la Vau

la Migron

St Michel

la Plaine

St Guadales

le Chon

la Chaudiere

la Boue des Montiers

Bourgneuf

Mache cou

St Philtre

St Meame

St Gilles

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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 590.

THESE are the chief of the new regulations introduced by this new act; and from the words printed in Italicks, the reader may see, what a great alteration was made in the bill, in consequence of the above recited petition from Guernsey and Jersey; for by the bill, as first brought in, no commission was to be granted to any ship or vessel, of a burthen or force inferior to that described in the bill, because most of the complaints that had appeared to be justly made, were founded upon the ill behaviour of some of our small privateers, to whom our admiralty were, by the said act of the 29th of his present majesty, obliged to grant commissions, as well as to those of superior burthen and force. This shews how zealous our governors were to prevent any innocent neutral ship's being hurt or ill used by our privateers, and consequently cannot leave the least room for complaint against the nation, whatever may hereafter happen. But from the aforesaid petition it appeared, that such a general and absolute prohibition against granting commissions to small privateers, as was at first intended, would be an inexpressible prejudice to the nation, and a vast advantage to the enemy; therefore, upon the bill's being re-committed, it was thought necessary to give our admiralty a discretionary power to grant or refuse a commission to any such privateer; and at the same time a power, but subject to appeal, to revoke any privateer commission whatever. Therefore it may be expected, that our admiralty will grant no commission to any small privateer, but when undoubted security is offered, and a man of good character appointed by the owners to be the commander; but to have extended this discretionary power to superior as well as inferior privateers, would have put it too much into the power of underlings in office to have extorted perquisites from those who might apply for commissions; for which reason, as to all privateers of or above the burthen and force described in the act, our admiralty continues as much obliged as ever, to grant commissions upon demand, if security be offered,

December, 1759.

against which no reasonable objection can be made.

But even, as to privateers of superior, as well as those of inferior burthen or force, the fourth regulation will be an excellent check upon their behaviour, and may be very much improved; and being so improved it ought to be extended to publick as well as private ships of war, as it tends very much to the honour of the nation, that every one of our sea officers should behave in a humane and generous manner, even to our enemies, and much more to our friends, whom he meets with at sea. For this purpose, all commissions to commanders ought to be registered in a register to be kept at London, and to be inspected by every one that pleases, for a small fee; and this register ought to be kept, not in an alphabetical order, according to the name of the ship or the commander, because of both these a foreigner, who has been ill used at sea, will certainly be kept in ignorance, or perhaps misinformed; therefore the register ought to be kept in a chronological order, according to the year in which the commission was granted, and in a numerical order, according to the number and nature of the guns carried by the ship, from the highest number carried by any man of war, to the lowest number carried by any privateer.

By such a register, a foreigner who has been ill used at sea, might very probably discover the ship by which he has been so used; and as a further check upon the behaviour of our sea officers, every commander ought to be provided with a number of printed copies of his commission, and obliged to deliver, or cause to be delivered, one of them, signed and sealed by himself, and witnessed by two of his officers or crew, to the commander of every ship he sets at liberty at sea, either after visiting or ransoming.

These things I have mentioned, because from this act I am fully convinced of its being sincerely designed to prevent, as much as possible, any innocent neutral ship's being ill used at sea, by any of our ships of war; and I shall observe that all the new regulations established by this act,

act, are enforced by proper punishments; except the third, in which neither the perjury of the persons who propose to be bound, nor the negligence of the officer who is to enquire into their sufficiency, seems to be properly guarded against.

And I must further observe, that the great alteration which this bill met with after it was first brought in, and which was occasioned by the petition above-mentioned, is a fresh instance of the advantage reaped by the people of this happy island, from having their representatives in our legislative assembly. By them they are, or ought to be, apprized of the contents of every new bill brought into parliament; By them they may have a copy of it, if it can be supposed ever so remotely to affect their interest; and if they thereby may be exposed to any unnecessary hardship, they may petition, and, if possible, will certainly meet with relief. Every little port town upon our southern coast was certainly interested against this bill, as it was at first framed, almost as much as Guernsey and Jersey; but they did not petition, because, I suppose, they were informed that there would be no occasion; for though these islands petitioned only for their own particular relief, yet we find that care was taken to make the relief general, so that a small privateer may now, with the consent of the admiralty, be fitted out from any port in the kingdom; and as the utmost care will certainly be taken, that sufficient security shall be given, and that men of good character shall be employed as commanders, it is not probable that we shall hear any more of such complaints, against the behaviour of our privateers, or at least that such complaints will be well founded.

But I can see no good reason why ships or vessels under 50 tons, whose commissions were made void, should have been excepted out of the ninth regulation; The owner of a privateer of 40 tons, whose commission, for the publick benefit, shall be made void, has certainly as good a right to indemnification from the publick, as the owner of a privateer of four-score tons. It may, indeed, be said, that *De minimis non curat Lex*; The law pays no regard to trifles. But, in money affairs, what to a rich man may appear as a trifle, may, to a poor man, be his all; and the loss of one half, or perhaps but a third of his all, cannot to him appear to be but a trifle, nor ought it to be treated as such, in a legislative capacity, by the richest man in the kingdom. Consequently, when a poor man embarks his all,

in fitting out a small privateer under 50 tons, he ought to be indemnified, if, for the publick benefit, his commission be taken from him without any fault of his. Nay, I will say, he has a better right than a rich man who fits out a privateer of four-score tons, because compassion as well as justice pleads in his favour. Therefore, if there were no privateers under 50 tons, there could be no occasion for any such exception, and if there were any such, there ought to have been no such exception. But this is far from being the only case in which a partial regard is by our laws shewn to the rich. This, it is true, is a misfortune incident to our form of government; but for this very reason it ought to be the more cautiously guarded against by the members of our legislature; for the rich ought to consider, that all their riches proceed from the labour and industry of the poor; and that there is no country in the world where the poor do, on this account, deserve a greater regard.

The next bills I am to take notice of, are those relating to the militia, of which there were two brought in and passed into laws, during the last session. Preparatory to these, it was, on the 23th of November, resolved, to present an humble address to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions to the proper officers, to lay before the house, an account of all sums of money, that had been issued by, and of all the demands that had been made on, any receiver-general of the land-tax, on or before the 23d of that month, by virtue of any warrants from the treasury, or by any draughts of any of his majesty's lieutenants, or deputy-lieutenants, in pursuance of an act of the 31st of his majesty's reign; and the next day it was resolved, to present an humble address to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions for the issuing till further provision could be made in parliament for that purpose, such money as should be found necessary for the pay and cloathing of the militia, for the year 1759, according to the rates mentioned in an act passed in the then last session of parliament; and that the house would make good the same to his majesty. On the 23d of January, the above-mentioned account was, by some of the commissioners of taxes, presented to the house, and ordered to lie on the table, for the perusal of the members; and on the 15th of February, a committee was appointed to prepare an estimate of what might be charged

charge of the militia, upon the plan of the act passed in the 30th year of his majesty's reign, and the act passed in the then last session; and to make report thereof to the house. On the 19th, Mr. John Pitt reported, that the committee had prepared an estimate accordingly, which was then ordered to lie upon the table for the perusal of the members; and on the 10th of March it was resolved, to present an humble address to his majesty, for an account of all sums of money that had been issued by his majesty's orders, pursuant to the above-mentioned address; which account was presented to the house on the 16th, and ordered to lie upon the table for the perusal of the members; and the said estimate and account, together with the said account presented on the 23d of January, having been referred to the committee of supply, they occasioned the 1st resolution of that committee, which was agreed to on the 29th of March*; and which was the more unanimously agreed to, as his majesty had, on the 28th, by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, recommended to the house, to make such provision for defraying the charges of the militia, for 1759, as the house should think necessary.

On the 10th of April this resolution was, upon motion, again read, and thereupon it was ordered, that leave should be given to bring in a bill pursuant to the same; and that Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Townshend, of Yarmouth, should prepare and bring in the same; and, as soon as this was agreed to, it was upon motion ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for enforcing the execution of the laws relating to the militia, and for removing certain difficulties, and preventing inconveniencies, attending, or which may attend, the same; and that the two gentlemen first above-mentioned should prepare and bring in the same.

On the 12th, both these bills were presented to the house by Mr. John Pitt, both passed through both houses in common council, and both received the royal assent at the end of the session; and to give effect, as well as the former laws for the same purpose, the greater weight, it was, on the 30th of May, resolved, to address his majesty, to give directions to his lieutenants of the several counties, ridings, and places in England, to use their utmost diligence and attention to carry into execution the several acts of parliament, for the better ordering the militia of England.

The first of these two bills, was intitled, *An Act for applying the Money granted in this Session of Parliament, towards discharging the Pay and Cloathing of the Militia, from the 31st of December, 1758, to the 25th of March, 1760*; in which act there was nothing very remarkable, and consequently nothing necessary to be herein particularly mentioned. And as to the second of these two acts, the preamble, or first clause, set forth, That certain counties, ridings, and places, in England, had made some progress in establishing the militia, according to the regulations and directions of the acts of the 30th, and 31st of Geo. II. but had not yet completed the same: And that in certain other counties, &c. little progress had been made therein; his majesty's lieutenants, and the deputy-lieutenants, and all others within such counties, &c. are therefore strictly required, speedily and diligently to put the said acts, and this act, in execution.

By another clause it is enacted, That each person liable to serve in the militia, having more than one place of residence, shall serve where he shall have been first chosen by lot.

By the next following clause, mayors, bailiffs, constables, and other chief magistrates and officers, and in their default or absence, any neighbouring justice, but no others, may, and they are required to quarter and billet the serjeants and drummers in inns, livery-stables, alehouses, victualling-houses, and all houses of persons selling brandy, strong waters, cyder, or metheglin by retail; who are to provide for such serjeants and drummers (at such times for which no provision has been made by law for that purpose) convenient lodging only.

And by the clause that next follows, The estates requisite for the qualification of the deputy-lieutenants, and officers of the militia, in the Isle of Ely, in Cambridgeshire, shall be as follows: A deputy-lieutenant shall be seized or possessed, in law or equity, for his own use and benefit, of a freehold, copyhold, or customary estate for life, or for some greater estate, or of an estate for some long term of years, determinable on one or more lives, or of an estate for a certain term, originally granted for 20 years, or more, and renewable, over and above all rents and charges payable thereout, in manors, messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in England, Wales, or Berwick, of the yearly value of 200l. A captain shall be, in like manner, seized or possessed

filled of a like estate, of the yearly value of 100*l.* or be heir apparent of a person who shall be seized or possessed of a like estate, of the yearly value of 100*l.* and a lieutenant or ensign, of an estate of 50*l.* a year, or heir apparent to one of 100*l.* a year. One half of all which estates, respectively, shall be within the said shire. And all unqualified persons acting, to be subject to the same penalties as in other counties.

These are the principal clauses in this new act; and it is the third that has already passed for establishing this publick-spirited scheme of a national militia. *Tanta molis erat*; and yet at last, I fear, we shall find our labour in vain; for if it be so difficult to establish such a scheme now, in time of war, and when we are under continual apprehension of being invaded, how can we expect to have it established, or if established, continued, and duly executed, in time of peace. In a few years of peace, the militia service will, I fear, be neglected, and at last entirely forgot; unless some other measures should be taken, than have as yet been thought of, to root out that selfish, indolent spirit, which now too generally prevails, and establish in its room a publick military spirit, and a generous disinterested regard for the honour and interest of our country, for which purpose we must have many great examples, as well as some new regulations.

For this end, it would be of singular service, if our nobility and landed gentlemen would resolve to shew a particular regard to those farmers and tradesmen, within their respective estates, who duly attended the militia service, and shewed themselves to be brave and expert soldiers; and would, in the granting of leases, prefer such men to others, even to those who offered a trifle of more rent; but whilst the landlord thinks of nothing but racking his rents, and will prefer a man who offers 20*s.* of more rent, to the bravest man, and the most antient possessor, within his estate, can we wonder at finding farmers and tenants as selfish, as mercenary, and as regardless of every thing that relates to the honour or interest of their country, as their landlords appear to be? Whilst this selfish spirit continues among our landholders, we cannot expect that, in time of peace, the militia service will long continue to be in any repute, and consequently will never be attended by any but the very lowest sort of people, which would soon make all men of substance and character grow tired of the expence.

This selfish spirit must therefore be

rooted out from among our landholders, and the most effectual way of doing so, would be, for our court to shew a particular respect to those noblemen and landed gentlemen who prided themselves in their knowledge of military discipline, and in having all the young and able bodied men within their estates well disciplined, and properly armed; and the next most effectual way for obtaining this salutary end, would be, for the people, at all elections, to shew a preference to such candidates for their favour; but this cannot be expected, whilst there is any room left for bribery and corruption; and yet this must be effected, or the loss of publick liberty will be the necessary consequence. Among the Romans we find, that, whilst they preserved their liberties, their candidates at elections displayed the triumphant laurels they had won, or the honourable wounds they had received, in fighting the battles of their country; but when they began to shew their infamous purses, instead of their honourable wounds, faction, sedition, and civil wars ensued, and slavery soon became the consequence; for a man who has been accustomed to vote for a bribe at elections, against the interest of his country, may easily, if he has courage, be tempted, by a bribe, to fight against the liberties of his country. Cæsar knew this, therefore he first bribed the Romans to vote, and then he bribed them to fight for the establishment of his sole and absolute power.

It is thus evident, that a well established militia is necessary, not only for defending us against foreign invasions, but also for defending our liberties against any domestick invasion; therefore it is to be hoped, that those gentlemen who have so honourably begun, will never desist until they have made it fashionable for every gentleman and man of substance in the kingdom, to bestow some part of his time, while he is young, in learning the necessary duties and exercises of a soldier, in which I am far from including all the present punctilios in the exercise of the firelock; for, considering the superior strength, agility, and steady resolution of our men in general, even our regular troops ought to bring every action which they happen to be engaged, as far as possible, to a decision by the sword, the screwed bayonet. It appears to me by this sort of conduct that the king of Prussia has made himself superior to more numerous enemies, in every place where they were not protected by insurmountable encampments, or numerous

series; and in this way of fighting, the exercise of the fuelock itself has very little to do; for they neither recharge, nor give the enemy time to do so. This, surely, is a more natural, and a more manly way of fighting, than to stand popping at one another for an hour or two together, which women might do, if they had resolution to stand it, and could without any concern see their companions killed or wounded. Besides, to trust entirely to firing, is in a great measure to trust the fate of the battle to the cast of a die; for it is a chance how many of the shot take place, and this chance is increased by the great care now taken, that a battalion, or platoon, shall fire all at once, and make as it were but one report; because it prevents the soldiers either from taking aim, or levelling their pieces according to the nature of the ground which they and the enemy stand on.

With respect to the annual bill, called the mutiny bill, and the now annual bill for the regulation of our marine forces, while on shore, as no extraordinary clause was offered to either, they both passed of course, and consequently require no particular notice; but the next bill will require some explanation, as the cause of it is founded upon what our lawyers call levying a fine. To explain this matter fully, would require a volume by itself; for it is one of the most mysterious, and consequently most ridiculous parts of our law; but I believe I may, in a few words, give your readers, who have not been bred to the law, some notion of it, and consequently of what is meant by a post fine, without confounding them with law terms. The levying of a fine is a sort of judicial sale or grant of an estate in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, made by the authority of a proper court of record, and the king's licence. For this purpose an indenture is drawn up and executed by the seller and buyer, whereby the former covenants with the latter, to pass a fine to him, of the estates therein described, by the day therein expressed. This covenant the seller is supposed to refuse to comply with, therefore the buyer brings a writ of covenant against him, wherein the buyer becomes plaintiff, and the seller defendant. Then they are supposed to agree to put an end to this suit, by the seller's acknowledging that the buyer has the sole right to these estates, releasing all right he or his heirs can claim thereunto, and engaging to warrant to the buyer and his heirs the quiet possession of the same. In this agreement there is a writing

drawn up and signed by the seller, which, for that reason, is called the concord. Then he appears before the proper court, judge, or judges, in whose presence this writing is read to, and acknowledged by him to be his act and deed, in testimony whereof, it is likewise signed by the judge or judges. But as, in antient times, no plaintiff could by agreement with the defendant, put an end to any suit he had once commenced, without the king's licence, for which he paid a fine to his majesty, a custom which, I suppose, was intended to render men cautious of commencing any litigious suit; and as in the case of passing a fine this custom is still continued, though in every other case the law has been altered, therefore the buyer, who is in this case the plaintiff, must apply to the alienation office for a licence to put an end to the suit he has commenced, by agreement with the defendant. At this office the amount of the fine he is to pay for the licence is settled, according to the annual value of the estate; and being so settled, he pays it to the receiver of such fines for the king or for his grantee, being called the *præ-fine*, because it must be settled and paid, before the licence is granted, and before the record, called levying a fine, can be ingrossed, or pass through the several other offices, and is therefore likewise called the king's silver. And even after the fine has passed through the necessary offices, and is fairly ingrossed, and a copy of it delivered to the buyer of the estate, it must be proclaimed in open court, once in that term or the next succeeding, and once in each of the three next following terms; and also at all the assizes held in the county where the estate lies, within one year after the fine's being ingrossed.

These proclamations were not originally and at common law necessary; for the conveyance was deemed complete, as soon as the fine was ingrossed and delivered to the purchaser, who from that time was supposed to be the sole proprietor of the estate, by the judgment of the court; and therefore every man who was not by law supposed to be in possession, was deprived of any right he had to that estate, unless he made a legal entry or claim within a year and day; but this occasioned many frauds, and people were often deprived of their right, before they knew that any such fine had been levied, therefore these proclamations have since been introduced by statute, and the time for making a legal entry or claim, has been prolonged to five years. However, the levying of the fine

is still so far deemed complete, as soon as the licence for agreeing is granted, that there then becomes due to the king another fine, called, for that reason, the post-fine, the amount of which is regulated by the præ-fine, the former being always as much, and half as much, as the latter: That is to say, if the præ-fine be 6s. 8d. supposing the estate to be of the yearly value but of 5 marks (for below that value there is no præ-fine to be paid) the post-fine will be 10s. and both will be proportionably increased, according to the yearly value put upon the estate. Thus if the estate were large, and a full value put upon it, the conveying it by fine would be very expensive; but the officers of the several offices through which the fine must pass, know too well their own interest, to put an high value upon any estate, because their fees are the same, let the estate be of what value it will; and if estates were valued at the full yearly value, and the præ-fine and post-fine increased accordingly, there would be but few fines levied, for people would always chuse some other method of conveying. Therefore these officers always put as low a value upon the estate as possible, though they ought to have it sworn to by some person who knows it; and this makes the levying of fines so frequent.

These post-fines were formerly levied by the sheriff of each respective county where the estate lies, either from the purchaser, who voluntarily pays it, or by distress from the estate itself; and as an account of all of them must be regularly transmitted to the Exchequer, the sheriff of each respective county is there charged with all the post-fines that became due during the time of his sheriffalty, and must pay them before he can there pass his accounts, whether he has levied, or could levy them or no. This was always a great trouble, and often a considerable loss to our high sheriffs, and therefore, on the 18th of December, 1758, there were presented to the house and read, two petitions from the several sheriffs whose names were thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves, and the rest of the sheriffs, and of the grantees of post-fines under the crown, in England, representing the difficulties they were under in raising and collecting the post-fines within their respective counties, and the hardships they were thereby exposed to; particularly when the estate conveyed by fine was only a right of reversion, in which case it was impossible for them to levy the post-fine, unless the purchaser by fine

came to the possession within their sheriffalty, or voluntarily paid them the post-fine, for they could not distrain whilst the lands were in the possession of the donee; and proposing a method for raising these post-fines by a proper officer, to be appointed, which would be more effectual, and without any charge to the crown, or prejudice to any of his majesty's subjects; therefore praying, that leave might be given to bring in a bill, for the more easy collecting, accounting for, and paying of post fines, to his majesty, his heirs and successors, or the grantees thereof, under the crown; or that the petitioners might have such other relief in the premises, as to the house should seem meet.

When the first of these petitions was offered to be presented, and before it was read, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (by his majesty's command) acquainted the house, that his majesty having been informed of the contents of the said petition, gave his consent, as far as his interest was concerned, that the house might do therein, as they should think fit. Then both the petitions being read, they were referred to a committee of the whole house, for next morning, and some persons ordered to attend.

Accordingly next day the house resolved itself into the said committee, and came to the two following resolutions, which were, on the 20th, agreed to by the house, viz. 1st. That the method then used, of collecting post fines, was attended with unnecessary trouble and expence, and often with great loss to the several sheriffs, whose duty it then was to collect them. And, 2d. That a more speedy payment of post-fines would be a great relief to the several sheriffs, and would not be any inconvenience or loss to the revenue arising therefrom, or to the grantees thereof. Whereupon it was ordered, that leave should be given to bring in a bill, pursuant to the said resolutions, and that Mr. Charlton, Sir Richard Lloyd, and Mr. Butler, should prepare, and bring in the same.

[To be continued in our Appendix.]

A short History of the Origin and Progress of that Part of the Art Military which is termed EXERCISE; shewing the Utility of it, and the Principles on which it is founded. Extracted from the Introduction to The Plan of Discipline for the Militia of Norfolk. (See p. 609.)

IT is universally allowed, that the Greeks and the Romans carried the art of war to a greater degree of perfection

tion, than any other people in their days; and indeed the best judges seem to be agreed, that they have scarcely been equalled by any of the moderns. By what appears from the authors who have treated of their discipline, we cannot find that they had what we call a manual exercise. A The Grecian order of the phalanx, whose whole strength consisted in being closely united and in perfect order, required that they should be strictly exact in their marching and evolutions; and these points were what they chiefly attended to, and practised in their exercise; as may be seen in *Ælian*, (chap. liv.) who has also given us their words of command; from which it appears, that the closing, opening, and doubling their ranks and files, together with the different facings and wheelings, and the various methods of changing their front by counter-marches, constituted almost the whole of it.

The exercise of the Roman soldiers, collectively, seems to have chiefly consisted in practising the evolutions of the legion (*Vegetius*, lib. i. chap. xlvii. *ibid.* lib. i. chap. ix. *ibid.* lib. iii. chap. iv.) and in marching 20,000, or sometimes 24,000 D geometrical paces, in five hours, for that was their military pace †: This they performed, loaded with their armour, weapons, and other military implements, which, all together, made up a very heavy burthen; and at the same time kept their ranks. They exercised themselves separately, in E running, jumping, and swimming over rivers completely armed; and, above all, endeavoured to acquire the greatest skill and dexterity in the throwing of the pium or javelin, and in the use of the sword and shield (*Vegetius*, lib. i. chap. x. *ibid.* lib. iii. chap. iv. *ibid.* lib. i. F chap. xviii.) For these purposes they had masters, called *Campi Doctores*; whose business it was to teach the youth and the raised soldiers; and the *Campus Martius*, at Rome, was set apart for such

exercises; where all the most eminent citizens, whose age or infirmities did not disable them from service, took a pleasure and pride in publicly endeavouring to excel in these military accomplishments. Besides these exercises, they were inured to hardships and severe labour, by a continual practice of fortifying their camps, making roads, and carrying on, at the sieges they undertook, such immense works as appear to us almost incredible. By these methods they formed excellent soldiers, who were robust, hardy, and perfectly well skilled in the use of their weapons; but they do not seem to have had that uniformity and harmony in it which the moderns have established. Indeed the lance, the pike, the sword, and shield, and the other weapons that were used before the invention of gunpowder, do not require that precision and uniformity in the use of them, which fire arms do, neither, indeed, do they admit of it; for, with these weapons, every thing must chiefly depend on the valour, strength, dexterity, and skill of the individuals; and every man must exert himself in proportion to his natural and acquired abilities, which are very unequal in different men: Whereas fire arms have reduced mankind more to a level; and, in fact, in the antient histories we read continually of the brave actions and feats of arms of particular heroes, excelling in valour and strength: On the contrary, in the modern histories, private valour seldom, but by great chance, is remarked or recorded; though we find frequent relations of whole bodies of men, which have signalized themselves, and are there praised for their firmness and discipline.

After the downfall of the Roman empire, we must not expect to find, amongst the barbarous nations that destroyed it, any great traces of military skill (*Puysegur art de la guerre, premiere partie, chap. ii. art. i.*) In general it appears, that they fought

*Marshal Saxe, in his Reveries, chap. i. art. vi. has some very ingenious conjectures and observations on the manner of the marching of the antients; whom he supposes to have marched in exact time and cadence, to the sound of their musical instruments: And gives reasons for the excellency of that method; which is (he says) practised at present by the Prussians. He was no scholar; which has led him into a gross mistake about the meaning of the word Tactics; but he might have supported his opinion with regard to their marching in cadence, by many passages of the antients; particularly the following one of *Herodotus*, in the account of the battle between the Lacedæmonians and Argives, book v. After this the fight began, the Argives and their allies moving on with violence and fury; the Lacedæmonians deliberately, and to the sound of several pipes, who were appointed by law; not on account of any religious ceremony, but that the soldiers, marching in order, might make their attack uniformly, and not break their ranks. Whoever has a desire to form a more perfect idea of the discipline of the antients, may consult *Guischard, des Manners Militaires, printed in Holland, in 2 vols. 4to. 1753.* which is the rate of four or five English miles in an hour.*

fought without much method or order; though they certainly were not unacquainted with the necessity of keeping in a body, and acting together; and consequently they must have observed some sort of distinctions of ranks and files (Pere Daniel Histoire de la mil. Francoise, vol. i. p. 275.); but they had not reduced their motions and evolutions to any regular or uniform method (ibid. p. 273.) Every individual exercised himself in the use of such weapons as he was appointed to fight withal; and we find that almost every people had their favourite one, in which they particularly excelled. That of the Franks, or ancient French, was the hatchet; which they used as a missile weapon, throwing it in the same manner as the North American Indians do theirs, which they call tomahawks (Procopius de bello Goth. lib. ii. chap. xxv.) The Gascons and Genoese were excellent cross-bow men (Hist. de la mil. Franc. vol. i. p. 309, ibid. p. 309.) The Swiss owed the signal victories which they gained over the Austrians and Burgundians, and the great reputation they were in as soldiers, to their strength and skill in the use of the pike, halberd, and espadon, or two-handed sword (Guil. du Bellay disc. mil. chap. iv.) And the victories of Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, will occasion the valour and skill of the English archers to be transmitted down with glory to the latest posterity. Among the nobility and gentry there was scarce any one that could read; they looked on letters as a dispa-

agement to men dedicated to arms; but made the practice of their weapons, and all sorts of martial exercises, their whole study, and the only business of their lives; and what they esteemed of all others the greatest pleasure and entertainment, were those imitations of battles, the tilts and tournaments, though often attended with fatal accidents and bloodshed (Hist. de la mil. Franc. vol. i. p. 275.) However, for the reasons I have before-mentioned, there could be little or no uniformity observed in their troops, but every man was left to perform, according to his respective abilities (Montluc Memoires, l. i. p. 2. Engl. transl. Brantome elege de mons. le Mar. de Strozzi & du D. d'Albe edit. de la Haye, 1740. tom. 4. disc. 4. & tom. 10. disc. 39.)

The invention of gunpowder totally changed the manner of fighting, and consequently the military discipline of all Europe. The Spaniards were the first who armed part of their foot with muskets and harquebuzes, and mixed them with the pikes: In this they were soon imitated by most other nations; though the English had not intirely laid aside their favourite weapon the long-bow, and generally taken to the use of fire arms, during the reign of queen Elizabeth (Certain discourses, written by Sir John Smith, Kt. concerning the forms and effects of divers sorts of weapons, &c. printed at London, 1590.)

The first muskets were very heavy, and could not be fired without a rest*; they

* The old English writers call those large muskets calivers; the harquebuz was a lighter piece, that could be fired without a rest. The matchlock was fired by a match, fast by a kind of tongs in the serpentine or cock, which, by pulling the trigger, was brought down with great quickness, upon the priming in the pan; over which there was a sliding cover, which was drawn back by hand, just at the time of firing. There was a great deal of nicety and care required to fit the match properly to the cock, so as to come down exactly true on the priming, to blow the ashes from the coal, and to guard the pan from sparks that fell from it; a great deal of time was also lost in taking it out of the cock, and returning it between the fingers of the left hand, every time that the piece was fired; and wet weather often rendered the matches useless. However, most writers allow (and some old officers that we have known, who remembered matchlocks being still in use, have affirmed it) that they were very sure, and less apt to miss fire, than the firelock; which is scarcely credible; though one may suppose, that the firelocks at first were not so well made as they are now. The firelock is so called, from producing fire of itself, by the action of the flint and steel. The most ancient invention of this sort, is the wheel-lock, which had mentioned in Luigi Callado's treatise of artillery, printed at Venice, 1586, as then invented in Germany. This sort of lock was used till within these hundred years, especially for pistols and carbines. It was composed of a solid steel wheel, with an axis, to which was fastened a chain, which, by being wound round it, drew up a very strong spring; pulling the trigger, the spring, acting, whirled the wheel about with great velocity; the friction of the edge of it (which was a little notched) against the stone, produced fire: The cock was made so, as to bring the stone upon the edge of the wheel, part of which was in the pan, and touched the priming: They used any common hard pebble for the

had matchlocks, and barrels of a wide bore, that carried a large ball and charge of powder, and did execution at a great distance. The musketeers on a march, carried only their rests and ammunition, and had boys to bear their muskets after them, for which they were allowed great additional pay (*Hist. de la mil. Franc. tom. 1. p. 335, 336.*) They were very slow in loading, not only by reason of the unwieldiness of the pieces, and because they carried the powder and balls separate; but from the time it took to prepare and adjust the match; so that their fire was not near so brisk as ours is now (*A brief discourse concerning the force and effect of all manual weapons of fire, by Humph. Barwick, soldier, capt. et encor plus oultre, printed at London, in quarto, without date, a black letter, p. 4.*) Afterwards a lighter kind of matchlock musket came into use, * and they carried their ammunition in bandeliers, which were broad belts that came over the shoul-

der, to which were hung several little cases of wood covered with leather, each containing a charge of powder; the balls they carried loose in a pouch; and they had also a priming horn hanging by their side †. Matchlocks were, about the beginning of this century, universally disused in Europe, and the troops were armed with firelocks (*Hist. de la mil. Franc. vol. ii. p. 420, 21, 22, 23.*) to which, much about the same time, the bayonet being added, pikes also were laid aside (*Vide Puysegur. Folard. M. Saxe nouveau projet d'un ordre François en tactique ou la phalange coupée et doublée Botte études milit. dial. a la fin du tom. 1.*) Which latter change, whether it was for the better or not, is a point that still admits of dispute amongst the best military writers; who are divided in their opinions about it, though most of them disapprove of it.

[To be concluded in our Appendix.]

pose, which served as well as a shot. These locks were inconvenient, took time to wind up (or span as they termed it :) And sometimes would not go off; an instance of which may be seen in Ludlow's account of his defence of Wardour-Castle, vide Ludlow's Memoirs, Lond. edit. fol. 1751, p. 35. When the firelock, such as we now use, was invented, we cannot ascertain. It is called, by writers of about the middle of the last century, a snaphane, or snaphance; which being the Dutch word for a firelock, seems to indicate, that it is a Dutch invention, and that we took it from them: But Ward, in his animadversions of war, printed in 1639, p. 502, after describing the exercise of the firelock-pistol, and carbine (by which he means the wheel lock) says, that as most of our pieces go with English locks, which differ from firelocks, he shall add the method of handling them; and then gives the exercise of the snaphane carbine; by which it appears, that there was little or no difference between that and the pieces now in use. The more modern writers call it a fusée, from the French word fusil; whence the name of fusileers is still continued to several of our regiments, which were the first that were armed with them, on the disuse of matchlocks. We thought this little digression would not be disagreeable to our readers, as it explains some passages in our writers, that perhaps may not be generally so well understood at present.

* They used the musket and rest in England, so late as the beginning of the civil wars; as may be seen in lieutenant-colonel Barisse's young artillery-man; a book composed for the instruction of the militia of the city of London, and addressed to serjeant-major general Philip Skippon, and the rest of the officers of the trained bands, printed at London, 1643. There are some curious things in it, particularly a letter of lord viscount Wimbeldon's, in 1637, to the artillery company, to recommend the practising of a new exercise, of the pike and half pike together; which we do not remember to have seen mentioned in any other book; and which has a great resemblance to the manner of arming the soldiers, which Marechal Saxe recommends, chap. ii. of his Reveries.

† We must here observe, that the soldiers, in action, put the bullets in their mouths, in order to have them more ready to drop into the piece, after they had charged with powder of the horn, or bandelier; and we frequently find it stipulated in the capitulations, when a garrison is to be allowed all the honours of war, that they are to march out with matches in their mouths, &c. that is to say, in a compleat warlike posture, ready to defend themselves; and not like vanquished men: And this expression has been continued as a common form in capitulations, till within a few years, if yet totally disused; though of no use according to the present forms of discipline.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present WAR.
Continued from p. 599.

BY consulting, however, our friends at the several neutral courts of Europe, and following their advice, we have gained this advantage, that no one power in Europe has hitherto declared against us, though France has never ceased being sedulous in her solicitations, and in representing us as the aggressors in the war, which she artfully still does, by dropping entirely the affair of Nova Scotia, and alledging, that the only cause of the war proceeds from some trifling disputes between the two nations upon the Ohio, which might have been, and may still be easily accommodated, if we could have had patience, or would now give ear to any treaty. These misrepresentations we disregarded, and continued our reprisals with great success: Many French trading ships were almost daily brought into our ports, and some of their men of war, and also several ships loaded with provisions and warlike stores, for their settlements in America, were taken. But with regard to these captures, I must think, that in one respect we acted a little imprudently; for many of these trading ships were loaded with fish, and other perishable commodities: Now I can see no reason why all such commodities, and all such as might be damaged, or diminished in their value, by keeping on board the ships, might not have been sold by publick auction, as soon as possible after being brought in, and the produce lodged in the Bank, for the publick use, in case a declaration of war should ensue, or if that was prevented by a treaty of peace, to be disposed of as should be agreed on in that treaty; but, instead of this, all the cargoes were religiously kept on board, as if the disposing of the cargoes was to be deemed unjust, though the taking of ship and cargo was not; and thus they were kept till great part of them were quite lost, especially the fish, many parcels of which stunk so, that, to prevent infection, they were thrown into the sea; an event which might have been foreseen, and even expected, as the French ambassador, the duke de Mirepoix, had set out, the 23d of July, on his return to Paris, without taking leave; and as every mail brought us an account of the French preparations for war.

In this, indeed, we were no way behind-hand with them: A good many new regiments were raised, great additions made to the old, and many new ships of

war were ordered to be built, not only at his majesty's docks, but also at several private dock-yards; but all this was done at the expence of the publick; for as we had not declared war, we could not grant commissions to privateers, nor intercept any neutral ships that were carrying provisions, or warlike stores, to France, or to their settlements in America, consequently, though his majesty's ships of war took great numbers, yet we could not take so many, either of the French trading, or their provision ships, as we might otherwise have done; and, luckily for us, the French were so unwise as still to continue to keep their American ports shut up against all neutral ships, and to exact their duty of 50 *sous* per ton upon all foreign ships trading to the ports of France.

These two regulations were, it is true, of great advantage to their trade and navigation in time of peace; but the continuance of them after we began hostilities, served only to distress their trade and their colonies, to increase the number of prizes taken by our ships of war, and to deprive them of great numbers of their seamen; and, therefore, if there had been any wisdom in the French councils, they would have laid a general embargo upon all their own trading ships, taken all their seamen into the pay of their government, and opened all their ports, both in Europe and America, for the free admission of all neutral trading ships, as soon as they heard of our having issued orders for reprisals.

But Providence seemed, in this instance, to divest them of common prudence. They continued these restraints upon their trade by foreign ships, and to endeavour to carry it on by their own, the natural consequence of which was, that our ports soon became crowded with French prizes, and our prisons with French seamen. Such were the circumstances of the two nations when, on the 23th of November, 1756, our parliament met, and the king opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, in which he acquainted them, that the king of Spain earnestly wished the preservation of the public tranquillity, and had given assurances to continue in the same pacifick sentiments. And farther, that to disappoint such signs, as, from various appearances and preparations, there was reason to think had been formed against his kingdom and dominions; he had concluded a treaty with the emperors of Russia, and

with the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, which should be laid before them.

In answer to this speech, both houses voted most loyal addresses, but not without a warm opposition in each, to some words inserted in the address; for it having been proposed in the house of lords, to insert in their address the words following, viz. "That they looked upon themselves as obliged, by the strongest ties of duty, gratitude, and honour, to stand by and support his majesty, in all such wise and necessary measures and engagements, as his majesty might have taken, in vindication of the rights of his crown, or to defeat any attempts which might be made by France, in resentment for such measures; and to assist his majesty in disappointing or repelling all such enterprises as might be formed, not only against his kingdoms, but also against any other of his dominions, *although not belonging to the crown of Great-Britain*, in case they should be attacked on account of the part which his majesty had taken for maintaining the essential interests of his kingdoms." The inserting of these words in their address was opposed by the earl D Temple, and several other lords, because by the first part of them they engaged to approve of the treaties with Russia and Hesse-Cassel, neither of which they had seen, nor could it be supposed that either of them could be of any advantage to this nation; and by the second part of these words it seemed to be resolved, to engage this nation in a continental connection for the defence of Hanover, which was impossible for us to support, and which would be so far from be-

ing of any advantage to us at sea or in America, that it might at last disable us from defending ourselves in either of these parts of the world. But upon putting the question, the inserting of these words was agreed to by a great majority, and accordingly they stand part of the address of that house upon that occasion.

In the house of commons, some words to the same effect were proposed to be inserted in their address, which was warmly opposed by William Pitt, Esq; then paymaster of his majesty's forces, the Right Hon. Henry Legge, Esq; then chancellor and under treasurer of his majesty's Exchequer, and one of the commissioners of the Treasury; and also by several other gentlemen in high posts under our government, as well as by many others; but upon putting the question, it was, by a considerable majority, agreed to insert the words objected to; and, in a short time after, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Legge, and most if not all of the gentlemen who had appeared in the opposition, were dismissed from the employments they held under the government; for it now seems to be an established maxim, that no man shall hold any post under our government, who unfortunately happens to have a political conscience different from that of the prime minister for the time being.

The house of commons then proceeded to provide for the service of the ensuing year, and for the deficiencies of the provisions for the former. As to what related to the war, the following sums were granted by the house of commons, and agreed to by the lords, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
maintaining 50,000 seamen and marines in the ordinary of the navy	2,600,000	0	0
towards buildings and repairs of the navy	219,021	3	0
towards paying the navy debt	200,000	0	0
for the navy	300,000	0	0
	3,319,021	3	0
maintaining 24,263 men for guards and garrisons	930,603	6	9
the forces in the plantations, &c.	298,534	17	10½
the office of ordnance for land service	153,435	5	6
extraordinary expence of ditto, not provided for	146,721	15	3
the charge of ten new regiments of foot	91,919	10	0
in England, &c. for their services	115,000	0	0
for William Johnson	5,000	0	0
troop of light dragoons	49,628	11	3
expences of land forces, not provided for	75,835	7	3
regiment of foot, to be raised in North America	81,178	16	0
regiment of foot from Ireland, to serve in North America	79,915	6	0
the East-Indies	2,036,772	13	9½

Subsidy to Russia
 Ditto to Hesse-Cassel
 Ditto to Bavaria
 For Hessian troops and subsidy
 For Hanoverian troops
 To the king of Prussia

Total for our continental connection

Vote of credit

Total relating to the war

In short, the supplies granted by this session, amounted in the whole to 7,229,117l. 4s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$, and for raising them, beside the malt-tax and the land-tax, of 4s. in the pound, the whole produce of the sinking fund, from the 5th of January, 1756, until it should amount to 2,555,955l. 11s. 11d. $\frac{1}{2}$, was ordered to be applied thereunto, together with a million, to be raised by loans, or Exchequer bills, at 3l. per cent. interest, 1,500,000l. to be raised by the sale of redeemable annuities, at 3l. 10s. per cent. and 500,000l. to be raised by a lottery, at 3l. per cent. all which sums, with 83,412l. 2s. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$, then remaining in the Exchequer, amounted to 7,427,261l. 5s. 7d.

Thus it appears, that the parliament granted really more than was asked for the current service of the ensuing year, which, in former ages, would be deemed a sort of miracle; but this was not all they did towards promoting a vigorous prosecution of the war, and towards providing for the defence of every part of the British dominions. I have already mentioned his majesty's message to parliament, on the 25th of March, 1755, and the parliament's granting a million upon that occasion; but as some new laws as well as money were necessary, and as the parliament had, from Mr. Washington's affair \dagger , foreseen, that it would be necessary to send troops to America, as well as to raise troops there, in that session, and before this message from his majesty, they had added a clause to the mutiny bill, by which it was enacted, that officers and soldiers raised in America, by authority of the respective governors or governments there, being mustered and in pay, whenever they should join, or act in conjunction, with his majesty's British forces, should be liable to the same rules and articles of war, and the same penalties and punishments, as the British forces were subject to; and this clause would certainly have been extended to the East-

Indies likewise, had it been necessary, but it had been rendered unnecessary, because there was then a standing law, which had been passed in the preceding session, for punishing mutiny and desertion in the East-Indies, or island of St. Helena.

The aforesaid clause, I say, had been added to the mutiny bill, before his majesty's message was sent to parliament; but soon after their receiving that message, three other bills were ordered to be brought in, and in that session passed into laws, one for regulating the marine forces while on shore, another for the better supply of mariners on board ships of war and merchant ships, and a third for applying 1,420,000l. from the sinking fund to the service of the year 1755.

Thus, in the session 1754-5, the parliament had testified their zeal for a vigorous prosecution of the war, if an actual war should become necessary, and that zeal was no way abated in the next session, 1755-6, which I am now speaking of: The above-mentioned clause was continued in the mutiny bill, and the said marine and mariners acts were continued for another year. Beside these, they passed an act for the speedy and effectual recruiting of his majesty's land forces and marines; by which they enacted, that the commissioners therein appointed might raise and levy, within their respective jurisdictions, such able bodied men as did not follow any lawful calling or employment, or had not some other lawful sufficient support; and might order wherever and whenever they pleased, a general search to be made for such persons in order to their being brought before them to be examined; nay, that the parish or town officers might, without such order, search for and secure for persons, in order to convey them before the said commissioners to be examined. That if any three commissioners should find any person so brought before them to be within the above description, and

l.	s.	d.
100,000	0	0
54,140	12	6
10,000	0	0
163,357	9	9
121,447	3	6
20,000	0	0
<hr/>		
468,945	4	9
<hr/>		
1,000,000	0	0
<hr/>		
6,814,739	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

within any of the exceptions afterwards mentioned in the act; and if the recruiting officer attending, should judge him to be a man fit for his majesty's service, they should cause him to be delivered to such officer, who might secure him in any public prison, or in any house or place to be provided by the justices of peace for that purpose; and every such man was, from that time, to be deemed a lifted soldier, and not to be taken out of his majesty's service, by any process, other than for some criminal matter.

And that this act should continue in force until the end of the then next session of parliament.

Nothing could more clearly manifest the zeal of the parliament for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and also the confidence they reposed in the justice and moderation of our ministers, than their agreeing to this act, which in the hands of a wicked and enterprising administration might have been made such an use of, as would have been inconsistent with that security which is provided by our happy constitution for the liberty of the subject; and the next act I am to mention will shew, how careful his majesty is not to do any thing that may look like an encroachment upon our constitution; but

I must first observe, that for many years past, numbers of poor families have been annually transporting themselves from Germany and Swisserland to our plantations in America. These poor people have generally had waste lands assigned them upon the frontiers of those plantations; and as no care had been taken to intermix them with English families, which certainly ought to have been done, they have corresponded and conversed only with one another, so that very few of them, not even of those who have been born there, have learned to speak or understand the English language.

However, as they are all zealous protestants, it was judged, that in a war with France, a regiment of good and faithful soldiers, to consist of four battalions of 1000 men each, might be raised among them, and the other British subjects in that country, but for this purpose it was necessary to appoint some officers, especially subalterns, who understood military discipline, and could speak the German language; and as a sufficient number of such could not be found among our own officers, it was necessary to bring over, and to grant commissions to several German and Swiss officers and engineers; but as this could not by the

act of settlement be done without the authority of parliament, therefore in this session an act was passed, for enabling his majesty to grant commissions to a certain number of foreign protestants who have served abroad as officers, or engineers, to act and rank as officers, or engineers, in America only, under certain restrictions and qualifications, viz. that they should in some of our colonies in America qualify themselves as directed by the act 1 Geo. 1. chap. 13. and that they should at the same time produce certificates as directed by the act 13 Geo. 1. chap. 7. of their having within six months received the sacrament in some protestant or reformed church in Great Britain, or some of our colonies in America.

As the French king had at this time several regiments of British subjects in his service, and as such regiments had always behaved remarkably well upon every occasion, therefore in this session there was an act passed, for preventing his majesty's subjects from serving as officers under the French king; and for the better preventing the enlisting his majesty's subjects to serve as soldiers without his majesty's licence; and for obliging such of his majesty's subjects as should, in time coming, accept of commissions in the Scottish brigade in the Dutch service, to take the oaths of allegiance and abjuration. By this act a breach of the last of these three heads was made liable to a penalty of 500 l. and a breach of either of the first two heads was made felony, without benefit of clergy.

And as it had been resolved, the beginning of the preceding summer, to build vessels of force at Oswego*, therefore in this session an act was passed, for extending the act of the 22d of his present majesty's reign, relating to the government of his majesty's ships, vessels, and forces by sea, to such officers, seamen, and others, as should serve on board his majesty's ships or vessels employed upon the lakes, great waters, or rivers, in North America. And, moreover, as some new regulations appeared to be necessary for recruiting and governing our troops in America, an act was likewise passed in this session, but not without opposition, for the better recruiting his majesty's forces on the continent of America; and for the better regulation of the army, and preventing of desertion there. In this act the chief new clause or regulation was, that which empowered a recruiting officer not only to insist an indentured servant, but to detain him, notwithstanding

withstanding his being reclaimed, and the insisting money offered to be repaid by his master, upon paying to the master reclaiming within six months, such a sum as two justices of peace within the precinct or colony, should adjudge to be a reasonable recompence, in proportion to the original purchase money, and the remaining time such servant had to serve.

All these acts had been brought in, and all but the last had passed both houses before the 17th of May 1756, when war was in form declared against France; and the very next day a motion was made by lord Pulteney, and seconded by George Grenville, esq; for leave to bring in a bill, for the encouragement of seamen, and the more speedy and effectual manning of his majesty's fleet; which motion was agreed to *nam. con.* and his lordship having already prepared the bill, he immediately presented it to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time the next day. In short, the bill met with such dispatch, that it passed through both houses, and received the royal assent on the 27th; and I mention its having been moved for and presented by lord Pulteney, because his lordship had no connection with our then ministers, but was rather an opposer of some of their measures, which shews how zealous all parties were for a vigorous prosecution of the war. As to the bill itself, it was in a great measure a transcript of the act of the 13th Geo. 2. chap. 4. for giving the whole of all prizes taken from the enemy to the captors; for empowering and requiring the admiralty to grant commissions to privateers; and for giving a bounty of 5*l.* for every man on board an enemy's ship of force, that should be taken or destroyed, who was living and on board at the beginning of the engagement.

Beside all these new laws relating to the war, there was another attempted, which had not the good luck to succeed; but before I give an account of it, I must observe, that early this session there appeared a party in both houses, as well as without doors, who declared openly against our involving ourselves in any continental connection, but confining ourselves entirely to the prosecution of the war by sea and in America; nay, some of them very plainly declared, that if the French should attack Hanover, and the Germanic body should not unanimously concur in the defence of its own territories, and one of its own principal mem-

bers, we ought not to engage ourselves, or to put ourselves to any expence, in a vain attempt to defend it, but to leave the French at liberty to possess themselves of the whole electorate if they thought fit; because by our superiority at sea, and the difficulties to which the French would be thereby exposed, in their commerce, and in sending troops, provisions, or warlike stores, to America, we had much more than an equal chance for carrying on the war with such success, as must at last compel them not only to restore Hanover without any equivalent, but also to make good all the damage they had occasioned, either to the prince or the people of that electorate.

By this party, which I shall call the British party, it was frankly acknowledged, that if it were humanly speaking in our power, we were by the strongest ties of duty, gratitude and honour, obliged to defend Hanover, when attacked upon our account, but no such tie could oblige either a private man or a nation to undertake what, without a miracle, appeared to be impossible to be performed. If the house of Austria and all the princes of the empire should heartily and unanimously concur in protecting a member of their own body against any unjust attack from France, we might, and we ought in that case to assist them with such a sum of money annually, as we could spare; because in all human probability they would be able, with the help of a little money from us, not only to repel the attack, but to make France smart severely for the disturbance it had given them. But if neither the house of Austria, nor any prince of the empire, would engage in the defence of the electorate of Hanover without an extravagant subsidy from this nation, it would be impossible for us to support the expence, even though we should by such means procure an unanimous concurrence; because they would take every method for prolonging the war, in order to continue their enjoying the subsidy; and by this means we might probably at last be reduced to such circumstances as to be unable to continue those subsidies, or even to defend ourselves either at sea or in America; for to such circumstances we should be reduced, if the money ready to be lent upon our new funds should all come to be exhausted, as our free public revenue was not fully sufficient for prosecuting even our own war at sea and in America.

[To be continued in our Appendix.]

To the **AUTHOR** of the **LONDON**
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN my way home from the East-Indies, I pass'd three most agreeable weeks (last August) upon the island of St. Helena: If you think the following short description of it worth your notice, it is entirely at your service.

London, I am, Your, &c.
Nov. 22, 1759. **SUSANNICUS**.

ST. Helena was taken from the Dutch by Sir Richard Munden in the reign of, and given by, king Charles the second to the East India company, to whom it has remained ever since: It is situated in $16^{\circ} 00'$ South latitude and $5^{\circ} 34'$ West longitude from London, in the midst of the vast southern ocean, and is the most distant island from the continent of any in the known world: The extreme length of St. Helena is not more than nine miles, and as its figure is nearly circular, I suppose the utmost of its circumference can't be more than 26 or 27 miles. It is a spot should not be more frequently missed by ships bound to it; two only having done so in the memory of man, tho' all the homeward-bound East India-men touch here in their way to Europe: But the wonder will a good deal cease, when they know the caution navigators usually take in approaching it, which is, to fall into its parallel of latitude, about 50 or 60 leagues to the eastward; in the night they lie by, for fear of running ashore, and when day appears, steer due west, till they make the land.

This happy island lies in a most temperate and agreeable climate, having the E. trade wind blowing the whole year round. It is never exposed to the parching droughts and rainy torrents of India, but is frequently refreshed by light flying showers, which produce a quick vegetation, and a continual verdure.

The environs of the island, from the sea, afford a dreary, and most uncomfortable prospect. High rugged rocks, whose aspiring tops hide themselves in the clouds, and hanging over in some places, seem to threaten ruin to the approachers, form the outworks to this solitary spot. Such we are told was formerly Calypso's isle, equally inaccessible with this; and if we did not know that Penelon had never visited the southern hemisphere, I should be apt to think

that part of his Telemachus, a literal description of the island of St. Helena.

The only two landing places are at Rupert's and James's valleys; in the former of which, towards the sea, stands a strong fort, well mounted with heavy cannon, but the valley is not inhabited on account of the scarcity of water. James's fort, (the residence of the governor) stands in the entrance of the valley of that name, which it defends by a very fine line of 32 pounders, and is flanked by a high inaccessible battery upon the rocks, called Munden's; close under which, all ships must pass, that come to an anchor in the road. On each side this valley, is a row of very handsome fisher's houses, which form a regular, pretty pleasant walk of near a quarter of a mile in length, between a vista of trees, ever green and blooming; on the left of which is an inclosed square of convenient buildings for the soldiery. This agreeable walk terminates in an inclosure belonging to the company, called the Maldivian gardens, in which are great numbers of plantane trees and yams.

On the right side the entrance of the valley is a high, steep promontory, known by the name of Ladder-hill; the altitude of which can't be much less than eight hundred feet: However, a winding road, which, though not without difficulty, is yet safe, and commonly rode up on horse-back by the inhabitants of both sexes, having a wall on the side next the precipice.

On the left of the valley, a handsome road, in which two carriages may pass abreast, forms the other inlet to the interior parts of the island. This passage (which has been made with great labour and difficulty) goes with an easy ascent, transversely, to the level above, where, in a very short space, the coup d'oeil is pleasingly striking, and the prospect infinitely grand and agreeable; from a sterile, brown, barren rock, you view the most lively verdure in nature; beautiful lawns, with flocks of cattle feeding in different places, interspersed here and there with country cottages and little agreeable retreats. These sweet rural habitations are situated, some in the bottoms of deep vallies, others on the side of the slopes which form them, and others again on the level ground; near each of them is generally a large inclosure, which is laid out into gardens, &c. and adorned with all the beautiful simplicity

plicity of pure nature. The view is terminated one way by a prospect of the distant sea; on another, by high stupendous rocks, whose uncouth appearance is apt to inspire the beholder with an idea of Pelion upon Ossa. — The Long wood, containing more than 1500 acres of A ground, forms another point of view; and the prospect is rendered still more pleasing by a small meandering stream, that, falling from the heights into the valley, makes a delightful natural cascade.

(Ama's vale, which I saw some few years ago in Italy, appears to me not half so striking or grand a prospect, as what I have just mentioned.)

The present worthy governor, Mr. Hutchinson, has a small villa, building, not far from hence, which, tho' it might have been finished in five or six months with ease, has, to his great honour, been five years in hand, and is yet not a third compleated; with so uncommon an integrity does this gentleman serve his employers, that the public good is the first consideration with him; he thought the fortifications of the place of much more consequence than his private convenience.

The excellent temperature of the climate, and the richness of the soil, make the procuring most European fruits and vegetables very easy; but the cultivation of flowers is found more difficult, they seldom or never thriving here so well, as in their native soil. I must, however, except that queen of flowers, the rose, which grows here in such abundance, as is surprising, and forms in many places the most fragrant and beautiful hedges in the universe.

The great quantity of fine pasturage diffused over the face of the whole island, makes beef and mutton extremely plenty; another reason for which is, the quickness of their growth, the oxen being generally killed at two years and a half, or three years old, which are nearly equal in size and goodness to English ones of five years. This is a very advantageous article to the planters, who get considerable sums by breeding cattle, which they dispose of to the ships that touch here for refreshment.

About six miles from James's valley is a natural curiosity, well worth the notice of the curious; this is a rock suspended in the air upon two others, which, on being struck with a stone, produces so sonorous a noise, as to be heard near three miles off.

The number of soldiers upon the island are small, consisting but of four companies, which, together with the train,

does not exceed between three and four hundred men. These would certainly prove greatly deficient for its defence in case of an attack, was it not for the excellent method taken to remedy that inconvenience: This is, the training to arms every man upon the island, without exception, and appointing them to alarm-posts, which they occupy with the greatest alertness, whenever the customary signals are made for that purpose.

On the summit of one of the heights, is built a convenient look-out house, which has two cannon near it. At their first descriing a ship, the two guns are fired, and this is called a single alarm; if two sail are seen, they fire three guns, which is a double alarm. Immediately the drums beat to arms, and every body takes possession of the different posts assigned them; they fire a gun more for each ship they see, till it amounts to five, which is the signal for a fleet: Every one remains under arms, till the governor is acquainted by the ship's boat who she is, and then the drums beating again, dismiss the people to their several avocations.

All ships in approaching the island, bring too to windward, and send their barge ashore to the castle with a mate, to report their nation and business, and obtain the governor's permission for anchoring there, and the same form is observed as well in peace as war; without this, all the batteries would fire upon them in their approach, and it would be very difficult for a number of men of war to force a passage against their inclination. — James fort is situated in the leeward most part of the island, so that ships in coming in, are obliged to keep close under the land, by which means their decks are entirely exposed to the batteries above. Another disadvantage is, what is common in coming near all high lands, viz. that of eddy winds, calms, and violent gusts, which lay them almost on their broadsides — so that the natural strength of St. Helena is not sufficient alone to repulse any hostile attempt. I observed before, that James and Rupert's vallies are the only landing places upon the island: To windward the steep, perpendicular rocks, make impracticable: There is, however, a place called Sandy Bay, where, in calm weather and very smooth water, might possibly land; but this is defended by a battery of cannon below, and the heights over head, from which a body of men, who are called the flying party, would, with musketry, and

down large pieces of rocks, infallibly destroy any who had the temerity to make the attempt.

Before I conclude my account of this agreeable island, I can't help taking notice of the uncommon manners of the inhabitants, which seem to resemble what the poets describe those of the golden age to be, as the island likewise does in its happy climate, perpetual spring, and fertile soil. Their happy people are to the last degree kind and affectionate towards one another, and extremely hospitable and courteous to strangers. Deception and envy are vices they have no idea of; and so little do they know of the litigious disputes and chicanery of the law, that there is not a single person in that profession upon the island. Disputes of meum and tuum, are commonly determined by the governor, whom they all look upon (with great propriety) as their common father. They are in general polite, without grimace; honest, without the affectation of it, and sincere in their professions of friendship. I can only add to this, that they seem to be very happy, because they think themselves so, and are perfectly sensible how valuable the blessings are, they enjoy;—while, among the world in general, how many of providence's choicest gifts fall to the ground, through the ingratitude or avarice of the possessors! On my making observations, at different times, to several of the inhabitants, of the happiness they enjoyed, they all unanimously agreed, that (under heaven) their present worthy governor is the original source thereof.

A dispute having been lately revived, whether copper, lead, or wood, be the best substance for ships, it made me peruse again what I remembered to have read, of a sort of tree growing in great plenty upon the coast of Africa, of which the following is the description:

THE banks of the Rio Grande are covered with large trees, which induces the Portuguese to come and build their vessels. Among these is a tree called Mishari, whereof they make planks, which, beside their being easy to work, are free from worms, not only on this coast, where they are so common to ships, but in different parts of Europe, Asia and America, whither they have been carried. The unctuous juice which this wood abounds with, and extremely bitter, is what, in all ap-

December, 1759.

The trees do not grow very tall, seldom above 20 fathoms high; but they are very large in the trunk. (See Anley's new collection of voyages, 5th edition, vol. II. p. 302. from the four Brue's voyage to the isles of Bala-goa.)

Now I should be glad to know, whether any of our people, who have lately been upon the coast of Africa, ever enquired into, or made any experiments for proving the truth of this fact. If they have, they will probably send me an answer by means of your magazine; and therefore I must desire the favour of your inserting this in your next, by which you'll oblige,

S I R,

one of your many constant readers,
Dec. 14. 1759. T. W.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following propositions relating to the nature of fire, and the following laws of its motion, are taken from Dr. Hillary's book upon that subject, lately published, and are so curious, that a copy of them will, I believe please many of your readers. They are as follow:

Prop. I. Fire is a being which exists in all places, or in every part of space in the whole universe.

Prop. II. Pure fire is a real body, and consists of the most simple, solid, hard, smooth, and smallest elementary particles of all matter yet known.

Prop. III. Pure fire is one and the same being in all places. Or there is but one species of fire existing in nature.

Prop. IV. Pure elementary fire penetrates, pervades, ravifies and expands all other bodies in the universe, both solid and fluid, which fall under the observation of our senses. And this power is peculiar to fire only, and to no other body that we yet know.

Prop. V. Pure fire is a body without gravity; and has no more tendency to any one part of space, than it has to any other.

Prop. VI. Pure fire exists in a state of equilibrium and rest, in every part of space, till that state is changed by the motion of other bodies, or by the dissolving power of the sun: And those ceasing to act on it, it restores itself, by its repulsive power, to the state of equilibrium and rest again.

Law I. Fire is attracted and collected by the motion and attrition of all other bodies.

Law II. The elementary particles of fire are in a constant state of repulsion to each other.

each other: And the nearer they are brought to contact, the greater is their repulsive force from each other.

Law III. Fire is put in motion in parallel right-lines by light emitted from the sun, and caused to move with force, and produce heat and more light.

These propositions and laws the doctor proves by many curious experiments as well as arguments; and he concludes, that fire and light are two different and distinct beings, which he likewise proves by experiments as well as arguments. One of the former sort of proofs he gives us as follows:

First, It is evident, and universally acknowledged, that the moon is a body which has no light, but what it receives from the sun.

Then let us place a concave speculum, as that of *Villet's* (with which the experiment has been made) opposite to the moon when she is at the full, in a serene cold night, and the light which the moon receives from the sun will be reflected from it upon the speculum, and from thence into its focus, where a most resplendent and refulgent light will be seen, almost equal to that received and reflected by the same speculum from the sun, only a little paler: Then place a thermometer, which is easily moved, by the least degree of heat or fire, as that of *Drebbellius*, in that refulgent focus, and we shall find that the air in the thermometer will not be in the least expanded or moved; and shews that there is no more fire in that focus, than there was before the resplendent light was collected there, or was then in the circumambient air, though so great a quantity of light was in that focus at the same time. This experiment demonstrates that a great quantity of very bright refulgent light may be collected, and can exist alone in a given space, without any addition of heat, or any increase of the quantity of fire. It also shews, that this light, which comes from the sun, is, when thus reflected from the moon, so changed in its power of acting on fire, that it has totally lost its power of putting the pre-existing fire in motion in parallel right-lines, and producing heat. The same experiment being made, though with a much less speculum, within the torrid zone, where so great a quantity of fire existed in the common air, where the experiment was made, that it caused the mercury in *Fahrenheit's* ther-

mometer to rise as high as 80 degrees; yet the reflected light from the moon, which was so refulgent in the focus of that glass speculum, did not in the least set on that pre-existing fire, so as to put its particles in motion, nor produce the least increase of fire or heat. Hence it is evident, that as this great light, neither acts as fire, nor produces the same effects which fire does, it consequently is not fire.

Some considerations on the cause of the scarcity of the SILVER COIN, with a proposal for remedy thereof.

ABOUT 150 years ago, in the 43d of queen Elizabeth, the mint settled the standard fineness of the silver coin of England to be 22 ounces 2 penny weights, or 222 penny-weights, fine silver, and 18 penny-weights of alloy; in every pound weight troy of 12 ounces; the standard value whereof was thus fixed. The pound weight of standard silver was to be cut into 62 pieces, nominally called shillings, which in currency were to pass for 12 d. each.

Thus the coinage price, or value of our silver coin per ounce, as issued new from the mint, is 5 s. 4 d. per ounce; and this is the mint price of our silver coin, which undoubtedly was conformable to the governing market price, or value of silver, at the time that settlement was made by the mint.

So long as the market price of standard silver does not exceed the coinage price, nor the proportion of our silver to our gold coin, exceed the proportion subsisting among our neighbouring nations, so long there can be no profitable temptation to melting, exporting, or bartering the silver coin, to the loss of the nation.

But if the market price of standard silver exceeds the coinage price above 4 or 6, or 8 or 9 per cent. such will be sufficient temptation to melting, exporting, or bartering the silver coin, till all the heavy silver money be drawn away, to the loss of the nation. If the coinage price of our gold coin exceeds the market price, whereby the proportion of silver to gold, sufficiently exceeds the proportion subsisting among our neighbour nations, in this case also, heavy silver money may be drained to the loss of the nation.

* That is, while the market price does not exceed 5 s. 4 d. per ounce.

† The established proportion of our mint is rather better than 15 lb. silver coin to 1 lb. gold coin.

‡ The market price of standard silver, for many years past, hath exceeded the mint price of 5 s. 4 d. per ounce.

The disproportion of silver to gold, may arise from two causes, from the over-value of the gold coin, or the under-value of the silver coin; and where the nominal values of the coins are invariably fixed, this disproportion will sometimes arise from one or other of those causes. When the proportion of silver to gold among our neighbour nations, is as 14 to 1, and the settlement of our mint is as 15 to 1, then it may be said, there is in our mint a disproportion of silver coin to gold coin; in which case, we need not wonder at foreigners carrying away our heavy silver coin, when they can get one fifteenth part, or about 6 2/3 per cent. profit thereby, which is so much loss to the nation.

About 40 years ago, the disproportion of silver to gold coin in our mint, was thought to be owing to the first mention'd cause, the overvalue of our gold coin.

Guineas were then issued from the mint at a nominal value of 21s. 6d. each in currency, which made the coinage price of our gold coin come out at 31. 19s. 8d. 2/3 per ounce, and the proportion of silver to gold coin to be as 15 lb. 5 oz. 3 dwts. 1/2 silver to 1 lb. weight of gold coin: Therefore guineas were lowered to 21s. nominal value, which reduced the coinage price of gold to 31. 17s. 10d. 2/3 per ounce, and likewise reduced the proportion of silver to gold coin, when new from our mint, to be as 15 lb. 6 oz. 17 dwts. 1/2 silver, to 1 lb. weight of gold.

At this present time, in 1759, the disproportion of silver to gold coin, it is apprehended, does not arise from an over-value in the gold coin, but from an under-value in the silver coin when issued new from the mint; the reason whereof will more plainly appear, first, by examining, how the farther lowering of our gold

coin would operate; next, by examining how the raising the value of the silver coin (by encrease of tale in future coinage) will operate. The first will operate ineffectually, the latter will operate effectually.

The farther lowering of guineas to 20s. 6d. or 20s. each in currency, will operate thus: It will reduce the coinage price of gold to 31. 16s. 0d. 1/3, or 31. 14s. 2d. per ounce; and then, probably, the same consequence may attend the gold coin, that has attended the silver coin. The gold coin may likewise be drained away, and for the same reason that the silver is gone, because the coinage price or value will be too much below the market price or value. † The lowering of guineas to 20s. 6d. or 20s. each, will also reduce the mint proportion of silver to gold coin, to be as 14 lb. 8 oz. 10 dwts. 1/2, or 14 lb. 4 oz. 5 dwts. silver to 1 lb. weight gold coin; but then the profit on barter of gold coin for silver coin, will not be taken away, but will remain nearly the same that it now does, as figures will demonstrate. That profit on barter, arising from the market price, or value of silver, exceeding the coinage price or nominal value of the silver coin new out of the mint; † therefore, the further lowering of guineas will operate ineffectually.

This will still more clearly appear, by examining next, how the raising the value of silver coin by increase of tale in future coinage, will operate.

If the mint were to coin the pound weight of silver into 66 shillings instead of 62, it will operate thus: It will reduce the mint proportion of silver coin to gold coin, even lower than the reduction of guineas to 20s. will do; for it will reduce the proportion to be as 14 lb. 1 oz. 18 dwts. silver to 1 lb. weight of gold coin; † and at the same time will effect, 4 O 2

That is, the coinage price, or nominal value of the gold coin, exceeded the market price or value; the altering therefore the coinage price, or nominal value of the gold coin, is the right means to rectify that difference.

If the market price of standard gold run at 31. 18s. per ounce, and the mint were to coin the gold coin at 31. 14s. 2d. per ounce, the mint price would be 5 per cent. below

market. The altering the value of gold coin, will rectify a difference between the market value and coinage value of gold, but not of silver. A difference of that kind in the silver, can be rectified by an alteration in the silver coin itself.

The silver coin left passing current, is only light money, 68 shillings whereof will not go a pound weight; hereby the proportion of this light silver coin to gold coin, is reduced to 13 lb. 8 oz. to 1 lb. weight of gold coin. Thus the wearing of the money has removed the profitable temptation to barter, melt or export this light silver coin, and it remains with us. This strengthens the argument for increase of tale in future coinage. The wear of the money has effected the very thing proposed, to make more shillings go a pound weight of silver, yet still this light silver passes among us in currency, at its nominal value.

what the further lowering of guineas will not do, for it will take away the profit on bartering, melting or exporting the silver coin, as figures will demonstrate; therefore the raising the value of silver coin by increase of tale in future coinage, will operate effectually.

Hence then it appears also, that the present disproportion of silver to gold coin in our mint, does not arise from an over-value in the gold coin, but from an undervalue in the silver coin, when issued new from the mint.

The coinage price of silver, as before observed, is 5 s. 2 d. per ounce, the new silver money from the mint being issued at 62 s. to the pound weight in currency.

If the market price of standard silver be 5 s. 4 d. per ounce, then the pound weight of new silver money will sell by weight for 64 s. 6 d. which is 2 s. 6 d. more than the currency value, and is about 4 per cent. profit, which the seller gains, and the nation loses in its coin.

If the market price be 5 s. 6 d. per ounce, then the pound weight will sell for 66 s. which is 4 s. more than the currency value, and is about 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. loss to the nation.

If the market price be 5 s. 8 d. per ounce, then the pound weight will sell for 68 s. which is 6 s. more than the currency value, and is about 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. loss to the nation.

If people can thus make a profit of 4 per cent. or 6 $\frac{2}{3}$, or 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. by once turning their money, and can repeat this four or five times in the year, they will make four or five times that profit per annum. No impossible thing. Such profit is too great a temptation to melting, exporting or bartering the silver coin. We cannot wonder then at the scarcity of our silver coin, when we have made it such a profitable article to foreigners to carry away.

The silver money by wearing, will yearly decrease from its original weight (when new out of the mint) and as that weight decreases, the profit on melting or exporting the lighter money, must decrease in a like proportion, till at last the money may become so light as to take away all profit. Nay, it may become so light, that the currency value greatly exceed the intrinsic value by weight, and then the light money stays in the hands.

—This is the case of the silver coin passing current, it is too light to sell by weight and give any profit, therefore it stays with us. † There is nothing now left current but light silver money, so light, as to have lost 20 per cent. of its original weight. This light money, if sold by weight, will not sell so much as it passes for in currency, therefore it is not carried away. The temptation melting or exporting this light silver money, is removed by the wearing of the money, which has reduced the weight of it so far, that 60 shillings of that light silver will not weigh a pound. —Now if the new silver to be coined in future, were made of such light metal as to remove the temptation to melt or export, most certainly that would stay with us; this is clear, from the reason why the old light silver stays.

If 100 l. debt be paid to a foreigner in our new silver coin, and he, by melting or exporting the coin, can and does make 100 l. or 100 l. of that nominal hundred pounds, he is in fact paid 106 l. or 109 l. for his 100 l. debt, which is 6 or 9 per cent. gain to him, and loss to the nation who pays it. Yet such must the case be, where the market price of silver so greatly exceeds the coinage price.

These several instances of loss to the nation on the silver coin, plead most strongly the expediency of making an alteration in the silver coinage, to prevent that great national loss to us. This alteration has been already hinted, to raise the value of the silver coin by increase of tale in future coinage.

To say that no time can possibly happen, wherein it will be prudent to make any alteration in our lawful (that is silver) coin, which ought to be kept invariably on the present foot; it may thence be inferred, that however high the market

price of standard silver may rise, and for whatever term of time it may so continue above the coinage price, yet still no alteration ought to be made; rather let foreigners carry away all the heavy silver coin out of the kingdom, whatever be the gain to them and loss to the nation,

than venture to make any alteration in the coinage to prevent it. The natural consequence of adhering to such a maxim, must be the draining away all our heavy silver coin, which seems, indeed, to be now very fully verified; † nor can this loss of our silver coin be repaired, while

the market price of silver so far exceeds the coinage price. —No one will carry a pound weight of silver worth 68 s. or even but 66 s. in the market, to be coined at the mint, and receive back but a nominal 62 s. for it. Therefore the notion that it cannot be prudent to make any alteration in our silver coin, must certainly be a mistaken notion.

The cause of draining away our heavy silver coin, has been the issuing it from the mint, at a nominal value, greatly below the intrinsic value by weight, and while the cause subsists, the effect will follow, and unless the cause be removed, the effect will not cease. Hence, then, it seems possible, a time may happen, and, indeed, it seems now to have happened, wherein it may be prudent to make an alteration in our silver coinage.

If it should be said, that the making such an alteration in the silver coinage, may have some prejudicial influence on the courses of exchange with foreign countries, it may be answered, that it seems repugnant to reason that it should. Supposing the nominal value of the coin be made, not to exceed, but only to be equal to the intrinsic value by weight; for if a pound weight of silver be coined into 66 pieces, (nominally called shillings) and these 66 shillings by their intrinsic value, are worth 66 shillings in any foreign market, then certainly they will pass for 66 shillings in the exchange with that foreign country. Therefore, if the nominal value of the silver coin be not made to exceed the intrinsic value by weight in foreign markets, it seems repugnant to reason, that the making it equal, should have any prejudicial influence on the course of exchange with foreign countries.

If it be said the present high market price of standard silver may come lower again, it may be answered, that so it has been thought for several years past; yet still the market price has kept up so long, till all our heavy silver coin is drained away; and from circumstances of things, the market price seems likely still to keep up; but supposing the present high market price of standard silver should decline a little, there seems scarce any reason to expect it will settle lower than 5s. 6d. per ounce, or 66s. the pound weight, and no reason to imagine it will settle so low as the present coinage price of 5s. 2d. per ounce, or 62s. the pound weight.

Therefore, as the market price, or value of standard silver, seems so unlikely to decrease to the coinage price or value, it seems only consonant to reason, that the mint should raise the future coinage price

or value, (by increase of sale in coinage) in conformity to the governing market price, on the average of the last 10 or 20 years.

The raising the value of silver coin by increase of sale in future coinage, will answer all the purposes wanted, of settling the proportion of silver to gold coin, of settling the nominal value of the silver coin in nearer conformity with its intrinsic value by weight, and then by taking away the profitable temptation to melting, or exporting the silver coin.

Therefore, it is apprehended, such an alteration will be found to prove the most efficacious remedy for the good of the nation, which is the sole aim and sincere wish of the author.

(See p. 147.)

MERCATOR.

Account of the EXPEDITION ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN. (See p. 617.) From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Nov. 17. On Saturday last arrived a mail from New-York, which brought a letter from Major-General Amherst to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated camp at Crown-Point, October 22, giving an account, that the general had learnt, on the 26th of August, that the enemy, after having abandoned Ticonderoga, and Crown-Point, had retired to Isle au Noix, at the other end of Lake Champlain, and five leagues on this side St. John's. That M. Bourlemaque was encamped at Isle au Noix, with three battalions of regulars, five Pickets of five other regular battalions, with Canadians and La Marine, making 3500 men, and that he had 100 cannon; that the enemy had four vessels, viz. La Vigilante, a schooner of 20 guns, 6 and 4 pounders; a sloop called Masque Longue, of 2 brass 12 pounders, and 6 iron 5 pounders; La Brochette, of 8 guns, 6 and 4 pounders; and L'Entourageon, of 8 guns, 6 and 4 pounders, besides swivels mounted in all; that M. de le Bras, a captain of a man of war, commanded them, with M. Rigal, and other sea officers, and that part of the Pickets of Languedoc, Bearn, and La Sarre, were on board. On this intelligence, the general sent for captain Loring, who was building a brigantine at Ticonderoga, who came

The silver money left current in payments, is only the light silver money, reduced by the covering to such lightness, that the intrinsic value by weight is not so much as the nominal value in currency. Yet, notwithstanding we have no better silver specie left than the light silver, we do not see any ill effects or influence that it has on the course of exchange; by parity of reason then, if more silver be coined, and the nominal and intrinsic value made equal to each other, it can have no prejudicial influence on the course of exchange.

came the next day, and having acquainted him with the force of the enemy, the captain thought the brigantine would not be of sufficient strength, and concluded on building a radeau, to use its guns on the lake, as well as to transport them over the same. That, on the 1st of September, the general having learnt that the enemy had launched a new vessel pierced for 16 guns, he sent for captain Loring, that a second vessel might be built, if it could be done without retarding the other, as it appeared the enemy was trying all they could to have a superior force by water; the captain came on the 3d, and they concluded on building a sloop for 16 guns. That the utmost diligence was used in building all the above vessels: That on the 29th of September, the radeau, 84 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, to carry six 24 pounders, was launched: That on the 10th of October the brigantine arrived at Crown Point; she has six 6 pounders, twelve 4 pounders, and 20 swivels, 70 seamen, and 60 marines detached from the troops: That on the 11th the sloop also arrived; she has four 6 pounders, twelve 4 pounders, and 20 swivels, 60 seamen, and 50 marines, and is commanded by lieutenant Grant, of Montgomery's: That in the course of that very day, the general, with the troops under his command, embarked in batteaux; the sloop and brigantine got out about four o'clock, sailed with a fair wind, and the troops followed in four columns, with a light hoisted in the night on board the radeau. The 12th, at day-break, the general heard some guns; major Gladwin, of Gage's, sent him word he saw the vessels engaged, but soon after found his mistake; and major Reid, returning with some batteaux of the royal highland regiment, reported, the sloops had fired on him; he had lost the columns in the night, followed the light of the brigantine for the radeau, and at day-break found himself amongst the enemy's sloops at les Isles au quatre Vent: They fired several guns, and it is supposed struck one batteau, as they took one with lieutenant M'Koy, one sergeant, one corporal, and 28 men: Soon after the general saw the enemy's sloops make all the sail they could: Towards night bad weather came on, and the general ordered the troops into a bay on the western shore, to be covered from the wind, which began to blow hard, sent the men on shore to boil the pots, and relieve themselves by walking about; ordered the rangers on an island, and Gage's advanced on the shore.

The 13th it blew a storm, and quite contrary wind; continued so all day. On the 14th the general had letters from captain Loring, and captain Abercrombie (one of his aids de camp whom he had put on board) that, on the 12th at day-break, when they judged they were 45 miles down the lake, they saw the schooner, gave chase, and unfortunately ran the brigantine and sloop a-ground, but got both off again, and then saw the enemy's sloops, which they had passed in the night, between them and the army, and chased to bring them to action; drove them into a bay on the western shore, and anchored so as to prevent their getting away. The next day they sent into the bay in search of them, and found they had sunk two of them in five fathom water, and ran the third a-ground, and that the crews were escaped; that captain Loring had ordered captain Grant with the sloop, to try to save the vessel, with the stores, guns, and rigging; and that he would go to his station, and hoped to get between the schooner and Isle au Noix. The men, who brought the letter, said captain Loring was about 30 miles off, and that it was impossible for a boat to get back while the wind continued. The 15th it blew a storm all night; and the continuance of it that day made the lake impassable for boats, the waves running like the sea in a gale of wind. The 16th it froze in the night; and in the morning no change of weather: The general remained in the same place, where the batteaux were very luckily covered from the wind. The 17th the same contrary wind continued: In the afternoon, two whale-boats, which the general had dispatched to captain Loring on the 13th, came back; the crew said they had been trying, since that day, all they could to get down, but could not, and were forced to return. The 18th the wind came to the southward: The general proceeded immediately down the lake, as far as the place where the French sloops were; one was so far repaired, that she sailed that day with the brigantine and sloops. The general detached 200 men in whale-boats, to assist captain Loring in looking for the schooner. The 19th, the wind being northerly and contrary, and an appearance of winter being set in, the general determined not to lose time on the lake, by striving to go to the Isle au Noix, where he should arrive too late in the season to force the enemy from their fixed post, but to return to Crown Point, to complete the works there as much as possible, before the troops

into their winter-quarters. The general returned with the troops to the same bay he came from, and, on the 30th, pursued his route, and got within 12 miles of Crown-Point; sent the light infantry and grenadiers, in whale-boats, on to that place, and left the rangers, with the radeau and boats with guns, which could not come on so fast. On the 21st the general arrived at Crown-Point. The general observes, that building vessels had been a tedious business: That they have now, though late, the entire dominion of Lake Champlain, and he imagines that captain Loring will be able to weigh up the two sloops which are sunk, and that he has directed him to do as he judges best. General Amherst says, that the repairs at Ticonderoga are finished; that the ground, on which he is building a fort at Crown-Point, is the best situation he has seen in America; that it is now where commanded, and has all the advantages of the Lake, and strength of ground, that can be desired; that for the better defence of Crown-Point, and to make the fortress as formidable as he can, he has ordered, with the advice of the engineer, three forts to be erected, which he has named the Grenadier Fort, Light Infantry Fort, and Gage's Light Infantry Fort, ordering those corps to build each their own as fast as possible; and though the forts and dependant forts will not be so completely finished as he intended they should be, yet he thinks he may assure, that they will be so respectable, that the enemy can do nothing against them, should they attempt it: That he shall continue the works at Crown-Point so long as he possibly can, and shall then try to dispose of his majesty's troops in such quarters, that they may effectually protect the country from any inroads of the enemy, not neglecting to have a due regard to the care and preservation of the health of the men: That a road had been cut from the village, to join one he had directed to be made from Ticonderoga, for driving cattle, &c. and that another road had also been cut 77 miles to No. 4, to open a communication from the Massachusetts and New Hampshire governments to Crown-Point: That the works he has been carrying on, have been frequently interrupted by the wet weather, there having been, by all accounts, more rain this summer, than any people remember in the country. General Amherst adds, that the soldiers begin to grow sick, and lose their men; that they are excellent ax-men; that the works could not be carried

on without them; and that the zeal and activity of their colonels is of the greatest assistance in forwarding the works.

General Amherst further mentions, that on the 14th of August he sent major Christi to serve as deputy quarter-master general with brigadier-general Gage, and wrote to the brigadier, repeating what he had before ordered, and recommending the taking post at La Galette, as of the utmost consequence, whereby we should be entire masters of Lake Ontario, and his majesty's subjects on the Mohawk river would be thereby as effectually freed from all inroads and scalping parties of the enemy, as the whole country from Crown-Point to New-York is, by the reduction of Ticonderoga, and of that important post. That on the 19th of September, the general, to his great concern, received a letter from brigadier-general Gage, dated the 11th, that he had been obliged to give over the thoughts of taking post at La Galette, from the many difficulties and impossibilities he found there would be in erecting a post there before winter, to which the general, on the 22d of September, wrote an answer in the following terms, viz. "That it is now, indeed, too late in the season, or will be, before this can reach you, to make any alterations, and I must give over the thoughts of that very advantageous post La Galette."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,
IN your magazine (p. 246) a method was proposed, whereby a ship might be prevented sinking, after having received such damage as otherwise must carry her to the bottom. The proposal I think ingenious, and capable of being improved into actual service; but apprehend there may be more difficulty in placing the lower deck and making sliding hatchways in the bulkheads (as the gentleman calls them) than he at present may be aware of.

In the year 1723, I commanded a vessel for Sir Richard Steel, called the Fish-pool, burthen upwards of 130 tons, built for the purpose of carrying live fish. This vessel was so constructed, that I went in her without ballast (save the water wherein we kept our fish) several voyages from London to Norway, Ireland, &c. As I superintended her construction, I was fully acquainted with the manner of it. About six feet from the keelson was placed a deck, which extended from stem to stern, by which alone the swam, draw-

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ing about 12 feet water: The hold or well under this deck, when she floated, contained about 100 tons of water, and was her ballast, which, by experience, I found in every respect more safe than the common ballast; for that is liable to, and frequently does, shift, but the water ballast cannot, nor can a vessel ballasted with it overiet by any storm of wind; and was such a vessel to drive on rocks, and her bottom be entirely flayed to pieces, she would still remain secure, becoming, by such disaster, a flat-bottomed vessel, or small draught of water floating by the deck, which before bore her up. About two feet below this deck, on either side the stem, was fixed an iron grate of a foot square, and on either side the stern-post was also fixed another grate of 18 inches square, whereby the water had a free passage through her as she passed through the water; and notwithstanding she always contained 100 tons of water, yet we had free communication from the upper deck in the hold, by means of a hatchway, 10 feet long, opening into such hold, which hatchway was kept open in bad weather, and thereby at all times we could put in or take out fish, without receiving in any other part of the vessel the least inconvenience, from such water in her hold; from whence I conclude, and am well assured, that were the powder rooms on board of his majesty's ships built with a well-deck, covering the powder-room only with bulk-heads caulked and properly secured, so as to prevent the water having communication with any other part of the ship, and a hatchway, (as in the aforementioned vessel) for conveniently passing in and out with stores, the ship's crew might at all times, in case of fire, with great ease, infallibly prevent her blowing up, by having a cock, of large bore, fixed through the ship's bows by the stem into the powder-room, with a handle to be come at, at all times, by the turning of which the powder-room might be immediately filled with water without incommoding any other part of the ship, or materially altering her trim. Such a security would at all times give spirits to the crew, and instead of deserting the ship for fear of an explosion, they would to the last use their endeavours to stop the fire; which, if effected, the water so let in, might with great ease be pumped out, and the ship return to her former trim. There are few people but have the most dreadful apprehensions of fire, even on shore; how much more horrible

is the calamity at sea, where there is no possibility of escaping, yet that horror is heightened by the apprehension of instant annihilation; could this fear but be removed, many ships and lives might be saved to the good of the publick, as well as many individuals. I am, &c.

A Description of the SHAH GOEST.

THIS creature is about 18 inches high of the cat kind, but the legs and feet stronger in proportion than the body, being very large and broad, with strong talons; the head somewhat resembles a hare, with long fine ears extremely black, from whence issue hairs, like those of a horse. He has a very lively eye. Shah Goest, in the Indian language, signifies fine ears: The body is the colour of the deer, but the belly and breast are white. They feed it with raw mutton. It seems to be a beast of prey; yet very docile, and so tame, any one may touch it. The keeper is an Indian, and servant to the Nabob of Bengal: When he speaks to it in the Indian language, it will do any thing he bids it. A cock coming into the room where it was, he seized it immediately, and killed it. The Nabob has one to go a hunting with him (tho' they are extremely scarce in that country) which shews it is capable of being taught any thing: In short, it is a very beautiful beast. (See our last, p. 625.)

We gave, in our Magazine, for May, (p. 254.) an Extract from a very sensible and ingenious Book, intitled, An Inquiry into the Causes of the Pestilence, and the Diseases in Fleets and Armies. Upon a more mature Review of this benevolent Discourse, seemingly flowing from so much goodness of Heart, and Humanity in the Author, we cannot help thinking that a fuller Account of the Work will be agreeable to our Readers, and tend to the general Benefit and Relief of Mankind. Especially as our own Opinion of the Work, has been confirmed by that of one of the most able and most eminent Physicians of his Country. He frankly and generously owns, that this important Inquiry has been neglected, and warmly speaks the Performance, as a Piece that greatly contributes to the Happiness of the Human Species.

The Great Question in Physick, whether, or, an Inquiry concerning the Cause of the Pestilence, and the Mortality in Fleets and Armies. In THREE PARTS.

THE SHAH COEST. Life in y Tower.

THE SHAH COEST.
Drawn from y Life in y Tower.



DESCRIPTION OF THE SHAH COEST. DEC.

PART I. The established Theories in Physick examined.

MANKIND have beheld, with astonishment, the effects of those mortal distempers, the pestilence or putrid fever, the dysentery and black scurvy, which, in every age, have greatly afflicted the world.

These evils are imputed to many accidental causes, and a variety of notions prevail concerning their origin: Yet, although men are apt to yield implicit reverence to opinions which have been long established, or generally received, many gentlemen of the medical profession, and others who have reflected upon this subject, were never fully satisfied with these notions: Therefore, an inquiry concerning this important subject seemed to be wanting: For while its primary cause is unknown, or remains involved in uncertainty, no human remedy can be proposed, capable of checking their progress, or relieving, with certainty, the violence of the distress.

In the first place, it seems necessary to examine the established theories in physick, concerning the cause of this mortality. Prosper Alpinius, a physician of Venice, who travelled into Africa, towards the close of the sixteenth century, in quest of medical knowledge, takes notice, that the people of Egypt acknowledge the plague is a native of their country, and breaks out in those years when the river rises to an uncommon height. And authors in every age are agreed, that this rage more frequently upon the banks of the Nile, than in any other country.

The same author further observes, that the notion which prevails in Egypt, concerning the origin of the sickness on those occasions, is, that the water of these extraordinary inundations, rising above the ordinary limits, does not get back quickly, forms into lakes, which spoil the air, and create the pestilence. Any man, however, who will duly reflect upon this notion, which obtains in Egypt, and has been adopted by other nations, will soon perceive its weakness. Water is the most valuable treasure in

Egypt, a country where rain rarely falls; and the space that is not within the limits of the ordinary inundation, or that cannot be supplied with water, by the art and industry of the people, is sandy desert. Now, should the waters, by getting upon these deserts, remain for some time amongst the sand, and be exhaled slowly, what poison can arise from these liquid pearls, that deck the bladed grass (in the beautiful expression of Shakespear) to spoil the air? We do not find that even the vast lakes of North America, of Asia and Europe, impart any thing noxious from their chrysal exhalations.

For every man, who has seen a lake of fresh water, with a sandy bed, must be charmed with the purity of the fluid.

In Lochlomond, in the highlands of Scotland, and in all such lakes, where the water slides gently off, or when it remains undisturbed in their sandy beds, it increases in purity; because water being specifically lighter than earth, swims uppermost: And this must ever be the condition of those lakes, if any exist, in the sandy deserts of Egypt.

Dr. Mead, who says, in his book on the pestilence, that he never saw a plague, writes contrary to the testimony of Alpinius; an eye-witness of the progress of this fever in Egypt. For that author upon the authority of Le Brun's voyages, c. 138. imagines, that a dirty canal in the city of Grand Cairo, mixed with the mud of the Nile, produces this fever that has so often alarmed mankind, and afflicted Egypt annually through all ages of the world. But this assertion is surely a mistake; because all the dirty places, and stagnant waters, in the autumn, when the fever begins to rage, and in the winter, when it rises to its greatest malignity, have been long overflowed, or swept away, by the wholesome streams of the river.

The causes then, to which the rise and frequency of the plague, on the banks of the Nile, have been hitherto imputed, seem to have no foundation; therefore something less liable to exception must be sought after.

Famine in eastern countries has been, in every age, as regularly attended by the pestilence, as the real substance in the

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De Med. Egypt, lib. 1. c. 15. Appendix, No. 1.

† Preface, p. 2.

§ See Appendix, No. 2.

¶ Ibid. No. 3.

according to Herodotus, Diodorus, Alpinius, and other writers, begins to overflow its banks, commonly, about the 17th of June, and the recess commences about the end of September, and is completed after November. Alpinius being an European author, and addressing his work to Europeans, who divide the year into four seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, when he mentions the autumn in his first book, and 14th chapter, means the months of August, September, and October.

light is by its shadow; and to the effects of the corruption of the dead carcases of locusts upon the air, this sickness has been imputed. Famines in the east proceed from the effect of long drought; whereas the scarcity of corn in the British Isles has been always occasioned by cold, and the effect of too much rain. The food of the locusts is grass, and other vegetables. In these seasons, when long drought afflicts the land, the grass is the crop that is first consumed, the gardens and corn-fields are the last.

In northern climates, during a winter-storm, the feathered kind, not meeting with food in their usual stations, flock together, and make a vast shew, flying towards the sea-shore, and those lands that lie still uncovered with the snow. The locusts must feel the same impulse, directing them to these spots of garden and corn-fields that are yet green, in order to procure that subsistence they find cannot be obtained from the grassy lands. The unhappy people of these countries, seeing swarms of foragers near their habitations, in unusual numbers, consuming the remnant of their all, conceive, no doubt, a vast abhorrence for the insect itself, and a terrible idea of their numbers.

The juice of the locust, after it dies, must be in a few minutes dried up by the scorching heat of the sun; and when this is their certain fate, their carcases cannot occasion a worse smell, nor do more harm in the air, than those fishes do that are dried in the sun, in vast quantities, along the borders of the ocean, with or without salt.

Many people have seen, in Britain, Holland, and at Hamburg, dunghills made up of the offal of whales, which occasion a terrible putrefaction; they seem to be more abominable, than if a hundred dead horses were thrown together, and consumed above ground in their sap: Yet we never found, that the family of a farmer, the people of a parish, or a country, have been killed in any country by the nearest approach to such cadaverous dunghills. But allowing, for the sake of argument, that these locusts, who have darkened the air in their flight, were vastly more numerous than they really are, or can be supposed to be, no man can maintain, that the greatest heap of these little insects do amount to a quantity of putrefaction, equal to that huge mass of cor-

rupted matter produced in the cities of London or Paris; for, at a moderate computation, the quantity in either of these cities cannot be less than seven or eight hundred millions of pounds weight every year; and a great proportion of this putrefaction is of the animal kind. This immense quantity of matter is first consumed in the bodies of men, and of live cattle, by a heat equal to that of ninety-six degrees in the thermometer. It is further corrupted by the heat of the dunghill, and at last is spread forth upon those lands that lie in the neighbourhood of these cities. And though this be the situation of London and Paris, covered over with the exhalations extracted from these putrefactions, the pestilence has not attacked these cities more frequently than others of smaller extent.

It is believed that there have been, in ancient times, cities larger than London or Paris; such as Rome, in the zenith of her glory; Nankin and Peking, in modern times; with several others: So that a greater quantity of corrupted matter, than that of London or Paris, must have overspread these mighty capitals, tainting the air with its putrid exhalations; and, by all accounts, the pestilence has done no greater hurt in those places, than at London or Paris, in proportion to the number of their inhabitants.

Thus, in hot climates, as well as in cold, we see it the same. We find, that the immense quantities of animal and vegetable putrefactions produced in and around these vast capitals, so far as their histories go, have not produced worse effects in the air than the filth of smaller cities.

These powerful facts oblige us to reject the only opinion that is given, and which has universally prevailed, concerning the rise of the plague in time of famine; therefore its cause should be found in another object.

The accounts concerning the pestilence agree, that the working people are first consumed. In other distempers, as the small-pox, measles, and chin-cough, the rich, and their children in the cities are no more exempted from infection, than the poor and their children; and, by the reigning evil among the horned cattle, the fat and the lean, the young and old, are equally afflicted.

Dr. Mead on the pestilence, p. 32, see Appendix, No. 4. And all other writers that subject are of the same opinion.

in the year 1710, in Appendix, No. 5, and assented to in general by Dr. Mead, p. 71, 24, in Appendix, No. 6.

† See the journal of the Plague at Marseilles.

The poor people, in general, dwell on the first floor, or in low tenements; therefore, as all men know, that bad effluvia, exposed to the air instantly ascends, those who dwell higher from the ground, should be seized with infection as quickly as the poorer sort: And a reason why the working people are first cut down upon those occasions should also appear.

When the pestilence is thought to come to Europe from the banks of the Nile, one third, a half, or three-fourths of every city have been mowed down; yet this spark of infection imported to Europe, is surely not as one to a million of that magazine of plagues in store in these countries for their own inhabitants. The deaths, and other effects, of those unfortunate people, who have died in Egypt of the plague, are bought up, and used without scruple, by those who are left alive. And as the pestilence is a disease that a person may take oftner than once in his lifetime, like other fevers, it becomes, no doubt, a matter of surprise, that these countries, in former ages, should have been so populous and flourishing; and that, at present, when Egypt groans under the yoke of Turkish oppression, it should still be found to contain 4,000,000 of inhabitants.

Prosper Alpinus remarks, that 500,000 people died of this fever at Grand Cairo, in the space of six or seven months of the year 1580, which happened to be a little time before he travelled into Egypt. Now, if the infection of the plague was as easily got, as the people of Europe imagine, the deaths and other effects of these 500,000, being bought up, and used by their neighbours, the calamity should have again broke out, and by over-spreading the country, three times this number of people, at least, should have instantly died; and the goods of those 1,500,000, so soon as they were disposed of, should have killed 4,500,000, if so many inhabitants remained; so that this gentleman could not have found any body alive in Egypt when he visited that fine country. But as there is no foundation in history, to make us believe that such devastation ever happened in Egypt, from infection, the people of Europe seem to be in a very unaccountable error in their notions of the plague. Other epidemics, such as small-pox, measles, &c. when they have got a footing in a country, do not abandon it: the first of these evils has continued in

Europe 800 years, the latter from time immemorial: and the reigning distemper amongst the horned cattle seems to be of the same nature: But the pestilence soon loses its influence, for the mortality begins 30 or 40 days after the supposed importation of the evil. It goes on increasing in violence, and extending its ravages, for five or six months; from that period it begins to abate, and in a few months disappears, and is supposed to reign annually only in Constantinople, and upon the Nile: And why these things come to pass, should also appear.

When we take a view of armies, nothing of consequence is handed down from the ancients concerning their milices; and nobody in modern times, till lately, has considered of the subject.

A Roman legionary soldier often carried 22 days provision of corn upon his back, during his march, which, Cæsar says, in his commentaries, occasioned a desertion among his soldiers enlisted from the highlands of Gaul, unaccustomed to such labour: For, when this corn was added to the other baggage of a legionary and his arms, the load he bore could not be less than 120 pounds weight. Machiavel gives a particular account of the armour of those soldiers, with which the Romans subdued the world. A head-piece, a morion that covered the neck and shoulders, a brigantine that hung down and covered from his neck to his knees, greaves and gauntlets covered his arms and legs, all of iron; a sword, four and one half feet long, hung upon his left, and a dagger stuck upon his right side, a pike in his right hand, and upon his left arm hung a shield six feet long, and three feet wide, surrounded with a ring of iron, and in the center, a ring of the same metal was placed, on which it lay when the soldier came to his rest, and iron covered the face of this massy shield. Now, notwithstanding this burden of the legionaries in the Roman armies, the rigour of their discipline, their quick marches, and other labours, which are well known, the Romans rarely perished by disease. The whole load of a modern soldier seldom amounts to fifty pounds weight: And notwithstanding this great difference, although we see the porters, and other labourers, in town and country, daily undergoing the severest toils, without any apparent injury, historians and others, generally impute to fatigue, those diseases that

† Maillet.

‡ Alp. lib. 1. ch. 15.

|| Ch. 2. upon the art of war.

Dr.

Alp. lib. 1. ch. 15. see appendix, No. 7.
 Dr. Mars. Saxe's surprise on this account, in article 3, of his reviews, appendix, No. 2.

that kill soldiers upon their march, or in time of a siege, and seamen during a storm; yet it would seem that fatigue does not occasion their distress.

From the evidence of Cæsar's commentaries, and the experience of that able commander, we learn, that the air of Gaul was good*; but in later times, the air and water of this fine region are represented as poisonous†. The soldiers of modern armies have the same, or as natural food, as the Romans, and are as well lodged and clothed; yet we hear loud complaints from the moderns wherever they go, and all their distress imputed to imaginary hardships; but the Romans exposed to the influence of every climate, and who by their labours subdued the world, seem seldom to have complained of any such oppressions and wants.

This further proof, how groundless these clamours of our warriors, concerning provisions, watching in the night, and winter's hardships really are, may also be noticed. The shepherds do feed through the whole year upon the carcases of cattle, that die of every distemper incident to their species, and even prefer this food to the bloodless flesh killed for the use of their masters. These men, in the midst of summer's rain, and winter's snow, follow without interruption, and through the night, their ordinary occupation, and climb the mountains tops in quest of their flocks, in defiance of the storm: Yet they go forth, and return in health, and die at a good old age.

Whatever nature the ground is of, on which an army happens to be encamped, the same fatal disasters attend them; and they are quickly cut down by putrid fevers and dysenteries; for altho' it is observed F that damp ground is the worst for an encampment, as it brings on the distress quickly, and it has been frequently found that part of an army, which lay dry, has escaped, when another part of the same army that lay wet, have been destroyed by disease; (as Dr. Pringle, that able physician in the practice of his profession in his observations, upon many occasions, justly remarks,) yet the best ground that ever was marked out for an encampment, proves also an inglorious grave to the brave soldiers altho' natives of the country, for prince Eugene's camp at Belgrade, situated on the banks of the Danube, stood on a gentle eminence, the air was pure, the water was good, and plenty of

all kinds of food and other necessities, abounded; yet of 55,000 Germans who entered the camp in May 1717, 22,000 only were able to bear arms upon the eighteenth of August; the other 33,000 were dead or sick I. And, as the same catastrophe has happened to other armies in situations equally favourable, it would seem, that altho' damp ground is exceedingly unfavourable to health, yet in moisture the primary cause of this distress is not to be found.

There is nothing more obnoxious in a B camp than in town; therefore the bad effluvia of prince Eugene's camp, containing 55,000 men, should not have done more harm in the air, nor amongst the soldiers, than the effluvia of an equal number of people dwelling in a city; for a city is a perpetual incampment: And C four times this number dwelt at Vienna, three times this number at Prague, five times this number at Amsterdam, 10 times this number at Paris, and 14 times this number were dwelling at London in the year 1717, and no such calamity did arise from the air of these cities; therefore, it D would also seem, that the original cause of this, and such misfortunes befalling armies, does not arise from bad effluvia.

When we extend our view to the sea, and to many situations at land, particularly in northern latitudes, where men feed upon salt provisions, a fever rages E slower in its fury, which sweeps off amazing numbers of the youth and strength of every nation, during peace and war. This distemper goes by the name of the black scurvy; and to prevent such misery from taking place, many experiments have been tried in vain §.

Upon those sad occasions much evil has been imputed to salted food; yet salt is an antidote against the powers of corruption; for it does not hold, that altho' greens and fruit prove excellent cordials throwing off the scorbutick disorder, the salt provisions occasioned the disease: A Upon a comparison of facts, to be made hereafter, salt provisions in place of being pernicious, will appear to have beneficial effects upon our species. Bad air at too is an object worthy of great attention when a ship is sickly; but if the air of a king's ship, or of a prison, where H sick persons are to be found, could be strong men, the Spaniards in the *la Galeon* taken by Mr. Anson, should have perished in a few hours; yet all

* Appendix, No. 9.
the destruction of armies.

† See Dr. Pringle's Observ. and other accounts concerning
Saxe's Rev. art. 3, appendix, No. 8.

accounts from different authors, relating to the scurvy at sea and land, in the appendix.

know what infections are caught from ships, prisons, hospitals, where a crowd of sick do breathe.

Mr. Anson took this ship, upon June 20, 1743, off the Bathia islands in the East-Indies. Four hundred people were put down into the hold of the Centurion, upon an allowance only, for each man, during 24 hours, of an English pint of water to the salt food. The weather was prodigiously hot, and the stink of the hold dreadful beyond imagination; yet all these men came out alive, after a confinement of 38 days: And of 84 who were wounded and kept above, three only died; and these the first night they came on board the Centurion.

Experiments in natural philosophy have been made by Boerhaave, and many other philosophers, which shew that animals cannot breathe in a confined situation, where perspiration is stopt, and a proper supply of fresh air cannot get in; and an experiment much grander than any of these, though of a horrible nature, was made upon the English at Calcutta by the late Nabob of Bengal, when seven-eighths of their number died by one night's confinement in the black hole. It is scarce possible then, that men could breathe in a worse situation than that of the hold of the Centurion, with the hatchways open; yet in this situation, in the midst of horrid putrefaction, human life was sustained.

And when this was the case, better aired places, where a crowd of sick do not breathe, cannot destroy men, when confined in towns, on shipboard, or in prisons.

When the New-England militia landed in Cape-Breton, and came before Louisbourg in the year 1745, the ground was wet, and the men were seized with a flux, but it did not prove mortal to any body. The place surrendered on the 27th of June, and in August one half of the garrison fell bad of the putrid fever, flux and scurvy, by which they quickly perished. And because this and such disorders have happened in that region since the year 1745, the air of Louisbourg is thought to be poisonous. But when we look back to former periods, as well as what happens every year, and described in history, voyages and travels, we must believe, that the air of the British channel, the finest situation in Russia, and

Livonia, during the clear frosty season; nay, that the finest countries in every quarter of the world harbour poison for the human race; but as we cannot believe that the air of the sea of almost every river and country, is poisonous, nor that the worst of these situations at land, where the like calamities have happened to natives as well as strangers, is so bad as that of the hold of the Centurion, it would seem that the cause of the distress does not exist in the air, or depend on change of climate.

Those who remain unconsumed on those occasions, consist mostly of the officers and boys; for we find the Spaniards in sad distress when they came on board the Centurion from the Manila Galleon, as they observed that 300 stout men had been forced to give up their rich vessel to a handful of striplings. And the Extraordinary Gazette of the 18th of August 1758, takes notice, that the remains of the crews of five ships of the line, and six frigates, found at Louisbourg, consisted only of 1249 men in health, and of these 135 were officers: And, by all accounts, this in general is the case. This circumstance agrees exactly with what happens by the plague in the cities, the working people, or poorer sort, die first. It agrees also with what happens in armies; the officers generally escape, when the common men are cut down by disease upon every occasion.

Whale ships, going out to the Greenland seas, are provided with no better food than king's ships; and, in general, the crews of the latter are consumed by the fever and scurvy, more quickly in cold than in hot climates. And the crews of merchant ships, even such as are employed in carrying over Germans to America, do not often taste of sickness during their voyage.

From the sea we may cast our eyes back upon the land; and there most cities invested by armies, for a considerable space of time, have been desolated by a pestilential fever. And the cause of these misfortunes has been supposed to arise from places crowded with people and cattle; as at Athens, during the second year of the Peloponnesian war. This city took in a compass of seventeen English miles, and most of the effects of the Athenians were transported before the invasion.

† On dogs in glass ovens.

§ Anson, ch. 8.

|| Dr. Pringle's

and all other accounts agree in the same particulars. Dr. Pringle's Obs. p. 288, see appendix, No. 14.

†† Thucydides.

* Anson, ch. 8, see appendix, No. 10.

† Doug. Sum. Vol. I. p. 351. 352.

‡ P. 11, see appendix, No. 12 and 13.

†† Thucydides.

invasion, to Euboea, an island in their neighbourhood. But allowing that all the effects of the Athenians were actually inclosed within the walls along with their owners, the city would not have been more crowded than London is at this day, and London, or any other city, during any period whatever, was never so much crowded as the hold of the Centurion in the months of June and July, 1743. When Junius Cæsar besieged Marseilles, a dreadful plague broke out in that city, which the Romans and Gauls imputed to musty corn²; yet the soil and air of the place are dry; so that the grain could not be much the worse for keeping at Marseilles than at Dantzick and other places where grain is hoarded up for many years; and these corns kill no body, so far as we know, and all Europe have experienced. Upon other occasions, great calamities are imagined to have arisen from putrid cabbages and plants in marshes[†]; yet the vegetable putrefaction extracted from the cattle killed at Edinburgh, is cooped up in noxious dunghills, for a long time together, and great quantities of this filth make part of the North Loch; yet it has not depopulated the adjacent houses; for the people in its neighbourhood meet as seldom violent deaths by fevers, as others do who dwell on the Cattle hill. And even these vegetable putrefactions are not equal to the cadaverous smell of the offal of whales, or the dirt of London or Paris.

Lastly, We have not seen any reason given, how it came to pass that Europe, in ancient times, should have abounded with our species, and that North America should have, in time past, remained almost a desert. Great complaints, indeed, are made of wood-lands and marshes, upon many occasions, in America; yet this mortality falls out in the clear frosty season, and in Europe, while in its barbarous and savage state, woods and marshes abounded, as they do now in these spacious regions of the western world. It seems also necessary to notice, and whoever reads over the descriptions of these scenes of distress will observe, that whatever name they go by in Africa, Europe, and the other parts of the world, the grand and general symptoms where fresh food is the diet, are universally the same, such as headache, sickness, vomiting of bile, putrid stools, pains in the bowels, deliriousness, dejection of spirits, boils and pustules on the skin, attended with death in six, eight, or ten days; and where salt food is the diet, the symp-

toms are less virulent, and somewhat different, with a blackiness and large discoloured spots dispersed over the skin, swelled legs, putrid gums, and an extraordinary lassitude over the whole body, a dejection of spirits, &c. followed by death in three, six, nine, or more weeks, or a recovery the same at sea and land.

Such a variety of circumstances which stood in opposition to one another, and the diversity that appeared betwixt facts and a chaos of opinions, which have in time past overspread the world, and bewildered mankind, in their inquiries concerning the origin of this distress, led us at first to call in question the established theories in physic, because from the facts already produced, there seemed no foundation for a belief, that the primary cause of the mortality has yet been discovered; for all that seems certain is, in ancient times as well as at this day in the Turkish empire, it has received the common name of pestilence or plague, and in later ages is known by the appellations of True Plague, Camp Fever, Dysentery, Black Scurvy, &c. and by which every nation through all ages have been thinned in their turn.

PART II. The Cause of the Plague, and the Mortality in Fleets and Armies, pointed out.

SINCE therefore the mortality is universal, and its primary cause does not exist in air, in climate, or in diet, as we are forced to believe, where shall we search for it? One object in nature only remains untouched, and which is universal, that is, the HUMAN FRAME.

Let us then consider the real state of this fair fabric of divine architecture; and if the cause of its distress exists in its vitals, the history of mankind ought to give ample and universal testimony in its favour: And this evidence should be confirmed by what happens amongst the brute creation, whose frame and manner of life resembles the human.

The natural pulsation of the heart is generally found to be seventy-six strokes in a minute; it is consequently a violence done to the constitution, should it give eighty for some considerable time. And if the natural pulsation was eighty, it would become an unnatural circumstance, should it give ninety or upwards: And when the heart gives these, or a greater number of strokes, during any violent motion of the body, the lungs play with a proportionable force, in support of the motion. The natural pulsation being se-

² Cæsar. Cam. Book 11, ch. 9. [†] See Dr. Pringle's Observations, p. 232.

venty-six in a minute, the person whose heart keeps time nearest to nature, beats nearest to this standard during his life; for the blood vessels being of a flexible substance, the power of the motion of the heart and lungs determines their wideness.

Let us then take a view of our species, in order to know how far they act with propriety in regard to the just formation of their frame. In this view, it seems necessary to divide mankind into three classes, of Indolent, Active and Labouring.

In the first class, we may take in the ladies of fortune, in general, over the world, especially those of China; the ladies confined to their seraglios through Asia, in the religious houses in the Popish countries of Europe, and indolent gentlemen.

The second class are gentlemen who take exercise for their amusement, the masters of those employed in a variety of labour, striplings, and the idle inhabitants of those countries, where little industry prevails, such as in the highlands of Scotland, Orkney, &c.

The third class are the poorer sort, who earn their bread with the sweat of their brows; of them the bulk of all nations, consequently of cities, armies, and the crews of king's ships, is made up.

When a person of the first class attempts moderate exercise, his first effort is impossible to be accomplished; because his motion forces from the extremities of his body the mass of blood into his heart and lungs with more celerity and in greater quantities than the natural, and their painful efforts are incapable to push it from them and give relief; therefore he is cut short in his attempt, as his respiration stops; for upon those occasions he pants, he struggles incessantly, until his blood returns again to its natural motion, and then only he can breathe without pain. This distress in the animal economy is occasioned by the natural straitness of the larger blood-vessels, which admit his natural quantity of blood to circulate from the heart in its usual manner, but cannot admit so great a part of it to circulate, as the performance of these motions push incessantly into the heart and lungs. The situation of human nature has made it necessary for exercise and labour to be carried on in the world. Our creator therefore has suffered nature to be wrought in the human constitution, by an enlargement of the vessels of the blood-vessels; for, if

they were not of a flexible nature, so as to stretch, and become wider in consequence of, and to favour exercise and labour, in proportion to the degree of the circulation required, men could not breathe, with their natural quantity of blood, when they attempted action, and neither exercise nor labour, in that case, could go on in the world.

If the blood-vessels of a man who lives long in a state of entire inactivity, hold twenty-four pounds, this quantity is all the nourishment his constitution requires for its support; because nature has

formed her works with infinite exactness; therefore a less quantity than this would occasion a faintness, and diminish the strength, and might bring on a decay of the constitution, as a greater quantity could not be of use. Therefore, if a

space is opened for the reception of more blood than twenty-four pounds, it must be unnatural.

When one of the first class walks quickly, the heart and lungs work with a force above the natural; when he attempts to run, or to perform any hard

labour, this motion is still increased, until a space is procured for the natural quantity of blood to circulate with ease. Therefore, as the power of the motion of the heart, at seventy-six strokes in the minute, supported by the natural play of the lungs, widened these vessels, for the

reception of the necessary quantity of nourishment, in the constitution of the indolent, a motion superior to it must have enlarged their measure, perhaps from twenty-four to twenty-six in the second, and to twenty-eight or thirty pounds in the third class, or to a size exceeding the natural measure in the active, and greatly above it in the labouring. And the heart, the lungs, and the tubes themselves, while their measure is enlarged, must be wanting strong and rigid, like the hands of the tradesman, and the feet of the carrier, in proportion to the degree of exercise and hard labour they support.

The function of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood, the richer substance, specifically lighter than urine, flees off in perspiration; the salt, the watry, and the grosser parts, are retained off chiefly to the bladder. These are the channels through which the constitution is relieved of inactive matter; for the chyle or food, which ascends from the sides of the guts by the lacteal vessels, cannot make its way back again, by reason of its being shut in by the valves of these

The skin of any animal widens in proportion to the degree of force with which it is moved, and the blood-vessels and the skin are of the same flexible texture.

these vessels; neither can it get off, when it makes its way to the heart, by the other vessels connected with the animal economy; because nature has formed these, to perform other functions peculiar to themselves, the same in the gentleman as in the labourer, and the same in the lady as in the handmaid.

Each class, then, requires their degree of relief.

The first class, as they possess at all times their natural quantity of blood only, are relieved from the finer juices which become unuseful to the constitution, by the natural perspiration.

The second, in consequence of their exercise, are freed from their superfluous quantity of matter, by a degree of perspiration above the natural; and,

The third class, possessing still a greater quantity of superfluous matter, are relieved in consequence of their toils.

For that degree of relief, which nature affords the indolent, altho' it is sufficient for them, yet it is not sufficient for the active; neither is the relief of the active sufficient for the labourers of the third class; because, so soon as exercise and labour ceases, the blood-vessels are necessarily kept full; consequently the constitution demands, that the superfluous matter which cannot get down thro' the kidneys and pass off in urine, nor circulate usefully in their constitution, should all of it timeously perspire.

The exact proportions in the human frame are violated by the quick circulation which exercise and labour occasions, and these motions relieve both classes, in their turn, of the superfluous matter introduced into their vitals by an increase of perspiration, conformable to their condition, during all seasons.

Every man may feel in himself, and observe in others, that this is the state of each class. The first class cannot take exercise upon their first efforts, because their respiration is stopt; as it is impossible for them, from the natural straitness of their larger blood-vessels, to circulate the natural quantity of blood. Neither can the second perform the usual operations of the third class; for the same distress in the animal economy, which prevented the first from enjoying exercise, exists also in them, and makes it impossible, upon the first efforts, to undergo hard labour; therefore they must also find, that an unnatural change, in consequence of exercise and labour, has been wrought in an enlargement of the measure of the blood-vessels

of both classes, by which a quantity of fat inactive matter is introduced into their vitals, and that they require an increase of perspiration, above the natural, in proportion to their condition, to take it off the constitution, as it has no other channel by which it can pass, and that the proper means for procuring this evacuation, is for the second class to enjoy their usual exercise, and the third class to perform daily their wonted labours.

When the superfluous matter found in the frame of the active and laborious part of mankind, remains thirty days amongst the blood, by their usual perspiration being stopt, it must become worse than when it dwells fifteen days only; and when it remains sixty days, it must become still more terrible, than when it remains thirty days, and so on, in proportion to the length of its abode. If fresh, it must act with greater violence, than when kept in pickle by the use of salted food: When fresh it must appear yellow, when salted, black, and impart these colours to the diseased; because fresh inactive matter or bile is yellow, and salted inactive matter is black.

If the primary cause of the pestilence or plague, according to the meaning of that extensive appellation, with the antients, or true plague, camp fever, dysentery, black scurvy, &c. according to the general stile of the moderns, is the rich superfluous food, exposed to the influence of animal heat, in the vitals of the active and laborious; mankind in general, when it passes off, must be found free from these miseries; and when it remains obstructed a certain space of time amongst the blood, the laborious of the third class should first fall a prey to its influence; and soon after them the active of the second class should also perish, and we should find their distress denoted by these various epithets in the histories of all nations; infection from the sick, acting as a secondary cause, should also in the course of this narration, shew its baneful effects, upon a near approach to these terrible scenes of mortality.

[To be concluded in our Appendix.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

SOME weeks ago, as I was strolling about the public buildings of the city, an amusement I very often gratify myself in, I could not but take particular notice

* By gall, saliva, the brain, and the menstrual discharge in women. † Most people have experienced the effects of inactive food, in the dissolution of their teeth: It must have still greater power over all the other substances of the human body, as they are softer than the teeth, consequently more liable to be dissolved, when poysoned by it prey upon the vitals.

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 2. various methods of determining the rate of reaction. The
 3. second part is devoted to a discussion of the various
 4. factors which influence the rate of reaction. The
 5. third part is devoted to a discussion of the various
 6. theories of reaction rates. The fourth part is devoted to a
 7. discussion of the various applications of reaction rates.
 8. The fifth part is devoted to a discussion of the various
 9. experimental methods of determining the rate of reaction.
 10. The sixth part is devoted to a discussion of the various
 11. theoretical methods of determining the rate of reaction.
 12. The seventh part is devoted to a discussion of the various
 13. factors which influence the rate of reaction. The
 14. eighth part is devoted to a discussion of the various
 15. theories of reaction rates. The ninth part is devoted to a
 16. discussion of the various applications of reaction rates.
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 18. experimental methods of determining the rate of reaction.
 19. The eleventh part is devoted to a discussion of the various
 20. theoretical methods of determining the rate of reaction.

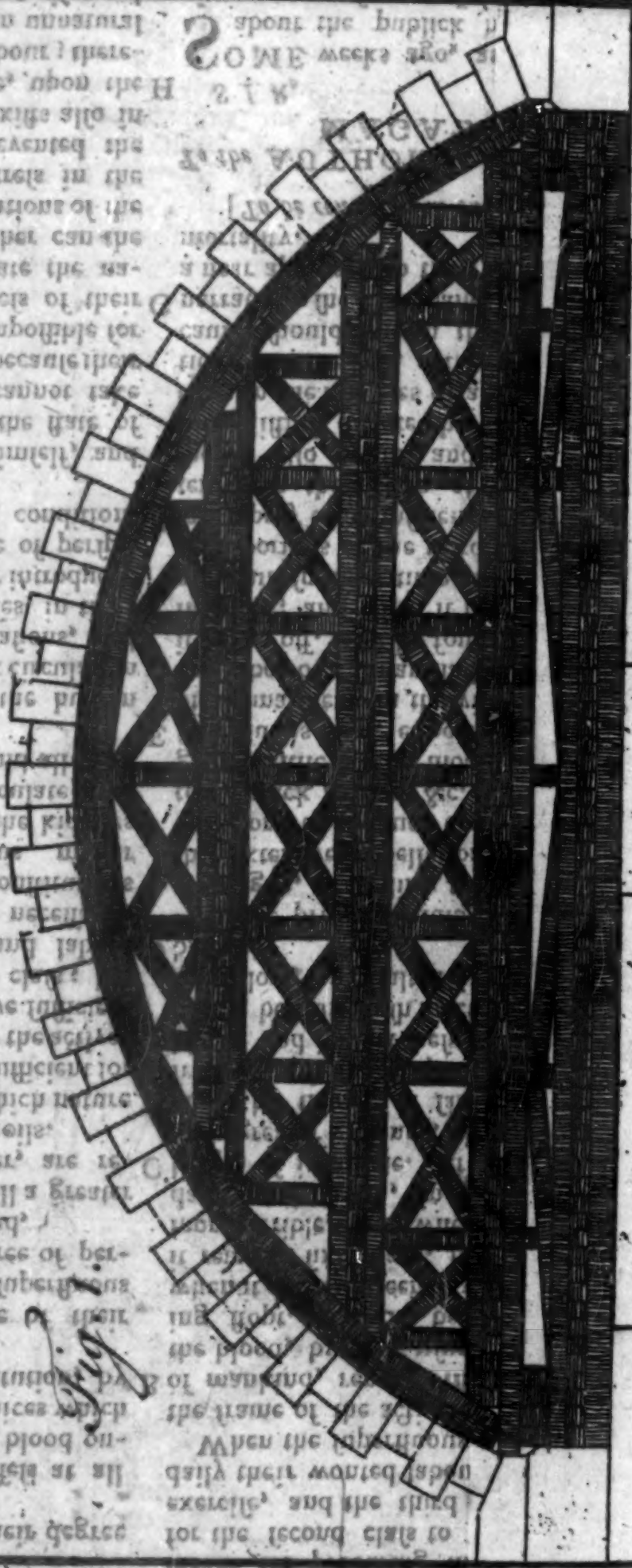
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[illegible]

Engraved for the London Magazine
The Center of the great Arch of London Bridge

Fig. 1

SOME weeks ago



When the bridge was first built, it was a simple structure of stone and wood. But as the city grew, the bridge became a more complex structure, with many additions and alterations. The bridge is now a masterpiece of engineering, and it is a great pleasure to see it in its present state.

THE CAUSE OF THE BELLIGER

Scale of 10 Feet

IN
LONDON
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E DEC

Scale of 10 Feet

Fig. 2.

THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST
BY JOHN BURNET
OF THE SOCIETY OF THE APOSTOLICAL CHURCH
IN LONDON

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

THE MEMORIALS OF THE
LIFE OF THE COM
MUNIST

Vol. 12. 1273.

[illegible]

1220. Bismarck on the Center of London-Bridge N

notice of a center erected for the building the new arch at London-Bridge. I was crossing the river, a little below bridge, and at that distance it seemed as if it had been entirely solid; the vacant spaces were so small, in proportion to that occupied by the beams of wood, that it really had that effect at a distance. I ordered the waterman to go close up to it, and, after some examination, found that my first idea did not subside, such a quantity of wood had been crammed into it. I returned next day, and, as nearly as possible, took the dimensions of it, thinking that it might be a fact worthy the consideration of the curious. In the annexed design, fig. 1, you have a pretty exact likeness of it, and you will find, in measuring it by the scale, that it contains about 17000 feet of wood. About 60 or 100 years ago, such a thing might have passed unnoticed, and have been thought the result of inattention; but you know that of late years great improvements have been made in the joining timber, so that, with half the quantity they used before, a stronger piece of work is commonly now made to support any given weight; and that only rendered so, by the proper disposition of the beams which compose it: Witness Walton and Kew-Bridges, and many other pieces of work performed in our time, but which have been taken away as soon as the work was finished under which they stood. The great arch of Westminster-Bridge is 76 feet wide, and springs, from 2 feet above low water mark, to a semicircle. The ingenious Mr. King, among many other surprising inventions of this kind, only made use of 6500 feet of wood to make a center, fit and strong enough for that great arch to be turned on. This new arch at London-Bridge is only 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and by being a segment of a circle, rises only 23 feet. There are 6 feet of the sterlings within the end of the arch, so that they had space enough for the end of the center to rest on, and the old pier still remaining in the middle of this new arch, to support that part of it which has the greatest tendency to fall. These advantages, which they had not at Westminster, should have been sufficient reason to have employed less wood; but on the contrary, although the arch is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet narrower, and 12 feet lower, they have employed near 10,500 more feet of wood. It is true, the bridge is 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and therefore 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet more in that respect than Westminster-Bridge. For that reason I made out a design (also annexed

here, fig. 2.) which I humbly think might have served all the purposes required. And although the bridge is 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, yet with the advantage of the old pier to support the middle part of the center from, I have only made use of 7000 feet of wood; so that the difference betwixt this one, and that one employed for the construction of the bridge, is about 10,000 feet. The carpenter employed for the construction of this curious center, had two shillings a foot, including workmanship, with the wood returned when the center should be taken away; so that the publick paid in this article of about 1700l. only, 1000l. more than if the center had been constructed according to the annexed design, in fig. 2.

I am, your, &c.

Aug. 15, 1759.

E. M.

Reasons why WILLIAM I. is now called WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

THE ingenious and learned author of *A Treatise on the Law of Descents in Fee Simple*, lately published, has given us the true reason why William the first has, since his death, been called William the Conqueror, though he never, in his lifetime, pretended to assume that title. This author, in explaining his 5th rule or canon of inheritance, observes as follows:

"The first purchaser, *perquisitor*, is he who first acquired the estate to his family, whether the same was transferred to him by sale, or by gift, or by any other method, except only that of descent. The Feudists frequently stile him *Conquisitor*, or *Conquæstor*; which, by the way, was the appellation assumed by William the Norman, to signify that he was the first of his family who acquired the crown of England, and from whom, therefore, all future claims by descent must be derived; though now, from our disuse of the feudal sense of the word, together with the reflection on his forcible method of acquisition, we are apt to annex the idea of victory to this name of *Conquæstor*, or Conqueror."

As this remark is curious, and has not, so far as we know, occurred to any of our historians, we thought it would not be amiss to communicate it to such of our readers, as have not yet had an opportunity to peruse this learned treatise.

In our last, p. 599, col. 2, l. 2, for from, r. to.

Many ingenious Pieces, in Prose and Verse, are deferred to our Appendix, or to the Month of January, which we hope will not disoblige our kind Correspondents.

SET by R. L.



Let Europe begin with this wonderful truth,
For Europe has seen, and beheld the brave
youthful
How firm and intrepid our infantry stood,
And dy'd Minden's plains with their ene-
mies blood.

Both East and West-Indies can partly de-
clare;
What England can do, and what Britons can
Ev'n France, to her sorrow, in this must agree,
We conquer by land, and we HAWK them
by sea.

The river St. Lawrence rolls down to the
main;
And tells to the ocean what conquests we
That nothing the sword of Britons can check,
To prove the great truths only point to
Quebec.

Let Africa join in the same glorious story
And talk of her Senegal, Gambia, and Goree
Fame, blow up thy trumpet, at Britain's
command,
And sound forth her heroes through every

Let's now toast the brave, who bled for
this joy,
Who their lives and estates for their country
Who never once think, till the battle is won
Of the tolls they endure, or the dangers they
run.

But now, for a moment, must I
prevail,
Our joy must be silent, to hear the tidings
The loss of the gallant, brave Wolfe
deplorable
Who dy'd for his country, what can I
more?

8.

His honours still live, let us be of good
cheer.

His name to Britannia will ever be dear;
Fame blow up thy trumpet, at Britain's
command,

And sound forth her heroes through every
[land.

Now fill up your glasses, and drink to the
man,

Whose wisdom could trace out so noble a
[plan;
Here's his health, in a bumper, but first it
[must,

To know who's the man, it is honest Will.

10.

Then let us proceed, with one heart and
one soul,

'Till the mongrels of Faction forget for to
Till malice and envy, which flows from their
tongue,

Be chang'd into melody, triumph, and song.

11.

'Tis this is the way for Old England to
blest,

With a series of glory, renown, and success;
I daily pray heaven they ever increase,

'Till George secures all by a lasting good
peace.

A NEW COUNTRY DANCE.



Cast off two couple —, cast up again —, cross over two couple —, lead to the top and
cast off —, foot contrary corners, then to your partner — lead out sides — N. B. Beat
three times at the middle and end of each strain.

Poetical ESSAYS in DECEMBER, 1759.

The PHAETON and the ONE HORSE CHAIR.
A FABLE.

Written at Oxford, by a Gentleman of that
University.

A T. Blagrave's, once upon a time,
There stood a PHAETON sublime:
Unfurl'd, by the dusty road,
Its wheels with recent crimson glow'd;
Its sides display'd a dazzling hue,
Its harness tight, its lining new:
No scheme—no amour'd youth, I ween,
Survey'd the gaily deck'd Machine;
But fondly long'd to seize the reins,
And whirl o'er † Campsfield's tempting plains.
Meantime, it chanc'd that, hard at hand,
A ONE HORSE CHAIR had took it's stand;
When thus our vehicle begun
To leave the luckless Chaise and One,
"How could my master place me here
Within thy vulgar Atmosphere?
From classic ground pray shift thy station,
Thou scorn of Oxford education!
Our homely make, believe me, man,
Is quite upon the Gothic plan;

And you, and all your clumsy kind,
For lowest purposes design'd:
Fit only, with a one-ey'd mare,
To drag, for benefit of air,
The country parson's pregnant wife,
Thou friend of dull domestic life!
Or, with his maid and aunt, to school,
To carry Diety, on a stocle base and worst;
Or, haply to some chattering gay,
A brace of godmothers convey.
Or, when blest Saturday prepares
For London tradesmen rest from carts,
'Tis thine to make them happy one day,
As compensation of their genial Saterday!
'Tis thine, thro' turnpikes newly made,
When timely snow's the dust have laid,
To bear some alderman serene
To fragrant Hampstead's sylvan scene.
Nor higher scarce thy merit rises
Among the polish'd sons of Isis;
Hir'd for a solitary crown,
Canst thou to seducer invite the Crown?
Go, tempt some prig, pretending taste,
With hat new cock'd, and newly lac'd,

4 Q 2

O'er

• Well known at Oxford for letting out carriages.

† In the road to Blenheim.

O'er mutton-chops, and scanty wine,
At humble *Dorchester* to dine!
Meantime remember, lifeless drone!
I carry *Bucks* and *Bloods* alone.
And oh! when'er the weather's friendly,
What inn at *Wallingford* or *Henley*,
But still my vast importance feels,
And gladly greets my entering wheels,
And think, obedient to the throng,
How yon gay street we smoke along!
While all with envious wonder view
The corner turn'd so quick and true.

To check an upstart's empty pride,
Thus sage the *One Horse Chair* reply'd.
"Pray, when the consequence is weigh'd,
What's all your spirit and parade?
From mirth to grief what sad transitions,
To broken bones—and impositions!
Or if no bones are broke, what's worse,
Your *sebums* make work for *Glass* and *Nurse*."

On us pray spare your keen reproaches,
From *One Horse Chairs* men rise to *Coaches*;
If calm discretion's steadfast hand,
With cautious skill the reins command.
From me fair *Health's* fresh fountain springs;
O'er me soft *Snuggles* spreads her wings;
And *Innocence* reflects her ray
To gild my calm sequester'd way:
E'en Kings might quit their state to share
Contentment and a *One Horse Chair*.

What though, o'er yonder echoing street
Your rapid wheels rebound so sweet;
Shall *I*is sons, thus vainly prize
"A RATTLE of a larger size?"

BLAgrave, who during the dispute,
Stood in a corner, snug and mute,
Surpris'd, no doubt, in lofty verse,
To hear his carriages converse,
With solemn face, o'er *Oxford* ale,
To me disclos'd this wondrous tale:
I strait dispatch'd it to the muse,
Who brush'd it up for * *Jackson's* news,
And, what has oft been penn'd in prose,
Added this moral at the close.

Things may be useful if obscure;
The pace that's slow is often sure:
When empty pageantries we prize,
We raise but dust to blind our eyes.
The *GOLDEN MEAN* can best bestow
Safety, for unsubstantial *Show*.

The following is the Prologue and Epilogue to
the *Adelphi* of Terence, which was lately
acted by the young Gentlemen of Westminster
College.

PROLOGUS.

CUM patres populumque dolor communis
haberet,

Fleret & *Æmilium* maxima *Roma* suum,
Funebres inter ludos, his dicitur *ipsis*

Scenis extinctum condecoratis ducem.
Requis adest—scenam nocte hac qui spectet
eandem,

Nec luctum nobis sentiat esse parem?
Ut cunque arripit pulchra victoria captis,
Qua sol extremas visit uterque plagas,
Successus etiam medio de fonte *Britannis*
Surgit amari aliquid, legiturque dolor.

Si fama generosa sitis, si bellica virtus,
Ingenium felix, intemerata fides,
Difficiles *Laurus*, ipsoque in flore juventutis,
Heu! lethi minimum precipitata dies;
Si quid habent pulchrum hæc, vel si quid
amabile, jure
Esto tua hæc, *Volvi*, laus, propriumque
decus.

Nec moriere omnis—quin usque corona vige-
bit,

Unanimis *Britonum* quam tibi nectit amor,
Regia quin pietas marmor tibi nobile ponet,
Quod tua perpetuis prædicet acta notis.

Confluet huc studio visendi *Martia* pubes,
Septilet et flamma corda calere pari;
Dumque legit mediis cecidisse herosa tri-
umphis,

Dicet, sic detur vincere, sic moriar.

EPILOGUS.

[*Syrus loquitur.*]

Quanta intus turba est! quanto molimine
sudas

Accinctus cultro & forcipe quisque coquet!
Monstrum informe maris *Testudo* in prandia
fertur.

Quæ varia & simplex omnia sola sapit.

Pollina esca placet, vitulina, suilla, bovina?
Præsto est. Hæc quadropes singula piscis
habet.

De gente *Æthiopum* conducitur *Archimagi*—

Qui secet & coquat & concoquat arte novâ.

Qui doctè contundat aromata, misceat apud

Thus, apium, thyma, sal, cinnama, cepe,
piper.

Qui jecur & pulmonem in frustra minutula
scindat,

Curetque ut penitus sint saturata mero,

Multo ut ventriculus pulchrè flavescat ab ovo,

Ut tremulus circum viscera vernet adeps.

His rite instructis conchæ sint sercula, nam tu,

Testudo, & patinis sufficis atque cibo.

Quam cuperem in laudes utriusque excurrere
conchæ!

—Sed vereor *Calepash* dicere vel *Calepte*.

Vos etiam ad cenam metum appellare jura-
ret,

Vellem & reliquias participare dapum.

At sunt convivæ tam multi tamque gulosi,

Restabit, metuo, nil nisi concha mihi.

An Occasional PROLOGUE, written and spoken

by Mr. Havard, at the Head of a Number of

Boys clothed by the *MARINE SOCIETY*, at

the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane, the 5th of

December, when the Tragedy of *Zara* was

acted for the Use of that Humane and Laudable

Institution.

BRITONS! this night ye dignify your
name;

The sons of virtue are the heirs to fame.

And what celestial virtue can out-vie

Thy merits, all relieving Charity! how pure

O Charity! how pure thy off'ringa rise,

The sweetest incense that ascends the skies.

The charitable soul, on seraph's wings,

Mounts to that God-head whence his virtue

springs;

The pious effort heav'n is pleas'd to raise,
And the preserver shares the Maker's praise.
If such the merit, when to low distress
The bounteous hand is open'd to redress;
If but to wipe the tear from sorrow's eye
Be such a grateful office to the Sky;
How strong must be our feelings of delight,
When int'rest and humanity unite,
And Britain's glory crowns the point of sight.

Ye sons of freedom, view this little band:
They owe their safety to your lost ring
hand.

Snatch'd from the paths of vice and branded
shame,

You point the road to honesty and fame.
This small plantation which your hand first
laid,

May rise in time your ornament and shade.
Our sons perhaps shall see, with glad sur-
prise,

In some of these new Drakes, new Raleighs
rise.

Nobly proceed—Exert your chymic strife,
Extracting spirit from the dregs of life;
Our safety, our humanity combine,
And ev'ry virtue glows in the design.

O! may this glorious ardor still improve,
This blend of charity and patriot love!
Th' increasing numbers which your boun-
ties save,

Shall in your cause the boldest dangers
brave,

And ride triumphant o'er the subject wave.
France shall look pale to see their glorious
toil,

And tremble at the Gleanings of our life:
No more contend in rivalry again,
But yield us the full empire of the main.

Nor can she stand another overthrow,
For GORCE, by Hawke, has struck the
final blow.

PROLOGUE to OROONOKO, after d.
THIS night your tributary tears we claim
For scenes that Southern drew; a fav'rite
name.

He touch'd your father's hearts with gen'rous
woe,
And taught your mothers' youthful eyes to
flow;

For this he claims hereditary praise,
From wits and beauties of our modern days;
Yet, slave to custom in a laughing age,
With ribbald mirth he stain'd the sacred page;
While virtue's shrine he rear'd, taught vice
to mock,

And join'd, in sport, the buskin and the sock;
O! haste to part them!—burst the opprobri-
ous band!

Thus art and nature, with one voice demand:
O! haste to part them! blushing virtue cries;
Thus urg'd, our Bard this night to part them
tries—

To mix with Southern's tho' his verse aspire,
He bows with reverence to the hoary fire:
With honest zeal, a father's shame he veils;
Pleas'd to succeed, not blushing tho' he fails;
Fearless, yet humble; for 'tis all his aim,
That hence you go no worse than here you
came:

Let then his purpose consecrate his deed,
And from your virtue your applause proceed.

REBUS.

I Am both man and woman too,
I go to school as good boys do.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

Extract of a Letter from Bombay, dated April 7.

HERE have three very extraordinary accidents hap-
pened here. On the 13th
of December there was
almost a total eclipse of
the sun, which lasted from
ten in the morning till near one o'clock. A
comet has been seen these 20 days, and re-
mains still visible about four o'clock in the
morning. A very large meteor in the air
was seen on the fourth of this month at
about seven o'clock at night, which ap-
peared in the same shape, but much larger
than the comet, and had the same direction.
It lasted about ten seconds, and was of so
great a brightness, that it was not possible
for a person to look stedfastly at it. As for
myself, I narrowly escaped feeling the ef-

fects of it, being then returning from a vil-
lage near Bombay town, and in the open
road: Seeing an extraordinary light in the
air, I turned my head that way to see what
it was, when it immediately caught my
eyes, in a manner, that I was not sensible
whether I had lost them or not, and was
obliged to put my hands up to screen them.
Every house was illuminated by it, as if
there were a number of flambeaux lighted."

BRITISH FISHERY, for 1760.

His royal highness the prince of Wales, go-
vernor. Francis Vernon, Esq; president.
William Northey, Esq; vice-president.

COUNCIL.
Solomon Ashley, Abraham Atkins, Esqrs.
Sir Walter Blacket, Bart. William Beck-
ford, George Bowes, Thomas Bladen, Esqrs.
Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart. Valters Corn-
wall,

Wall, Esq; Sir James Creed, Knt. Thomas Collet, John Edwards, Esqrs. Right Hon lord viscount Folkestone, Edward Godfrey, Esq; Hon. lieutenant general Handsyd, William Hart, William Janssen, John Jaffer, John Josiffe, Esqrs. Hon. lieutenant general Onslow, Right Hon the earl of Shaftesbury, Peter Simond, William Sloabe, William Sotheby, John Josiffe Tunnell, John Tucker, Hon. George Toynhond, Hon. John Vaughan, John Underwood, William Watson, Esqrs. Sir Douglas Wrey, Bart.

On Nov. 15. a barn, stable &c. with a great quantity of wheat, &c. were consumed by fire, at Kings Norton, in Shropshire.

The following letter to the secretary of the admiralty, we are favoured with by the Amsterdam Gazette.

S I R,

In answer to your's of the 4th instant, concerning a memorial of Messrs. Hopp, Boreel, and Meerman, complaining that I caused some Dutch merchantmen to be searched near Cape Palos, who were under convoy of the Prince William man of war, Capt. Betting; and farther alledging, that notwithstanding the representations of this captain, I detained some of them; I must observe, that having certain advice, that the Dutch and Swedes carried cannon, powder, and other warlike stores to the enemy, I gave particular orders to the captains of all the ships under my command, carefully to examine all the vessels of those nations bound to the ports of France. On the day mentioned in the memorial, and near Cape Palos, I made the signal for the Warspite, Swiftsure, America and Jersey, to intercept some vessels then in sight; and which, on their approach, were found to be some of the Dutch ships under convoy of the Prince William, and bound to different ports of the Mediterranean, particularly two to Marseilles and two to Toulon. They were as strictly searched as could be done, at sea, in the space of an hour; but as no pretext was found for detaining them, they were suffered to proceed on their voyage; and the captains assured me that every thing passed with great civility and good order. I never received any complaint on this subject from Capt. Betting, nor indeed had he an opportunity to make me any, as he continued his course to the Mediterranean, and I steered for Gibraltar, from whence I came soon after to England. As it is well known that the Dutch merchants assist the king's enemies with warlike stores, I think I did no more than my duty in searching the vessels bound to those ports.

I would have answered your letter sooner, but I was willing to inform myself, first, from the captains who are now in England, whether any thing had happened on occasion of this search, which they had omitted to mention in their report to me.

E. BOSCAWEN.

On the 22d of November, 10 bay of building, &c. were consumed by fire, at Northampton.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23.

St. James's. The humble address of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford, was presented to his majesty by the Rev. doctor Brown, vice-chancellor, and provost of queen's college; which his majesty received very graciously. And they all had the honour of kissing his majesty's hand.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

Most gracious Sovereign,

We the chancellor, masters and scholars of your majesty's most loyal and faithful university of Oxford, beg leave, amidst the general acclamations of a joyful and united people, to approach your sacred person with hearts full of duty and affection, most humbly to congratulate your majesty on the many glorious and happy events of this memorable year.

The uninterrupted and unparalleled series of successes, which have attended your majesty's plans of operation, during the course of a war so uncommonly complicated and extensive, will ever stand distinguished with a peculiar lustre in the annals of Great Britain. Successes, equally remarkable for their number, variety and importance. Every quarter of the globe having afforded scenes for your majesty's signal triumphs both by sea and land, and been a witness of the repeated disappointments and defeat of your restless and ambitious enemies.

Among the numerous and happy effects of your majesty's prudent and vigorous measures, whether concerted for the support of the protestant religion and the liberties of Europe; or more immediately directed towards the preservation and advancement of the commercial interest of your British dominions; the truly difficult and glorious conquest of Quebec (attempted in vain more than once by your royal predecessors) doth, on many accounts, demand more particularly our warmest congratulations. So valuable and important an acquisition seems to have been reserved by providence to complete and crown all the preceding glories of your majesty's most auspicious reign.

In this and many other arduous and successful enterprizes, we cannot but see, and after your majesty's great and pious example, devoutly adore the hand of divine providence, which hath on all occasions, so visibly supported the justice of your cause and the progress of your arms.

And we doubt not, but that, under the protection of the same good providence, the utmost efforts of an enraged and desponding enemy will be baffled and frustrated through your majesty's known wisdom and experience, through the abilities and activity of your ministers, the courage and conduct of your commanders, the intrepidity of your forces, and that perfect harmony and union

which happily subsists amongst all your subjects.

May your enemies themselves perceive at length, and acknowledge the interposition of heaven, so conspicuous in your majesty's favour; and, by entertaining more serious sentiments of equity and moderation, give your majesty an opportunity of accomplishing the desire of your heart, by dispensing to contending nations the greatest and most comprehensive of all temporal blessings, a general and lasting peace!

May your majesty long live to enjoy such glorious fruits of your unwearied labours for the public good! And may there never be wanting in your royal house a succession of illustrious princes, inheriting your majesty's crown and virtues, and reigning, like your majesty, in the hearts of all their subjects!

Given at our house of convocation, this twentieth day of November, in the year of our lord 1759.

THURSDAY, Nov. 29.

Being the day appointed for a general thanksgiving for the signal successes of his majesty's arms, it was observed with becoming solemnity. His majesty, the prince of Wales, the princess dowager, the duke, princess Amelia, prince Edward and princess Augusta, attended by the heralds at arms, went to the chapel royal, and heard divine service; the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Lowth, prebendary of Durham, from these words, 'I form the light, and create darkness: I make peace, and create evil: I the Lord do all these things.' Isaiah xlv. 7. The knights companions of the orders of the garter, bath and thistle, appeared in the collars of their several orders: At noon the guns at the Park and Tower were fired, and in the evening many houses were illuminated. The lord bishop of Worcester preached before the right honourable the house of peers, at the abbey church, Westminster, and took his text from Daniel ii. 20. 'Blessed be the name of God for ever and ever; for wisdom and might are his.' Mr. Dayrell preached before the right honourable the speaker and upwards of two hundred members of the honourable house of commons, from Psalm xvi. 1, 2. 'O come, let us sing unto the Lord: let us make a joyful noise to the rock of our salvation. Let us come before his presence with thanksgiving, and make a joyful noise unto him with psalms.' The lord mayor, accompanied by many aldermen, and the two sheriffs, went to St. Paul's, where the Rev. Mr. Townley, master of the grammar school in Christ's hospital, preached on the following words, 'They shall prosper that love thee.' Psalm cxxii. 6. The cathedral was greatly crowded, as were the parish churches in general.

FRIDAY, 30.

Being St. Andrew's day, the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected to be of the council of the royal society for

the year ensuing; after which the society dined at the crown and anchor tavern in the Strand:

Members of the former council continued.

Earl of Macclesfield, president.

Thomas Birch, D. D. sec. Mus. Brit. Cur. James Bradley, D. D. Astr. Reg. James Burrow, Esq. Lord Charles Cavendish, Mus. Brit. Cur. Mr. Samuel Clarke, Peter Davall, Esq. James Earl of Morton, William Sotheby, Esq. Mus. Brit. Cur. James West, Esq. Treasurer, Mus. Brit. Cur. Hugh Loid Willoughby of Parham.

Members elected into the council.

Peter Collinson, Acad. Reg. Berol. Succ. Soc. William Fauquier, Esq. William Heberden, M. D. Samuel Mead, Esq. Jeremiah Milles, D. D. Charles Morton, M. D. Robert Nesbitt, M. D. Mr. John Smeaton. Mr. Joseph Warner, Taylor White, Esq.

Dr. Charles Morton was chosen secretary in the room of Peter Davall, Esq. The annual gold prize medal was adjudged by the council to Mr. John Smeaton, F. R. S. (who has lately completed the building of the Edystone light-house) on account of his curious and useful improvements in the construction of wind and water-mills, communicated by him to the said society. (See p. 432.)

About seven o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out at a stable in Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, which soon communicated to the Romish chapel, and burnt it down; and from thence to the house of his excellency Count Viri, the Sardinian ambassador, who being in an ill state of health, was immediately carried to Newcastle house, whether the valuable part of his furniture was also removed, owing to the care and assistance of his grace's servants.

Sir Edward Hawke's letter appeared in the Gazette (see p. 639) containing an account of his heartily *drubbing* the French fleet.

[Lieut. Aningham, who brought the news of Sir Edward Hawke's having defeated the French (quadron, is made a post captain. The Formidable French man of war, taken by the admiral, carrying 80 brass guns of 48, 36, and 24 pounders, is 15 feet longer in the keel than any of the ships in his majesty's navy, and also every other way in proportion to the same.]

SATURDAY, Dec. 1.

Two houses were consumed by fire, in brick lane, Spital fields.

MONDAY, 3.

Came on, in the court of king's bench, the trial of Belinda Henderson, otherwise Leno, otherwise Smith, otherwise Stuart, for having defrauded the crown of 4041. under pretence of being the widow of lieutenant-colonel Williams, who was killed in Flanders in 1747; when the court and special jury, being fully satisfied with the evidence on the behalf of the crown, found

the

the defendant guilty of the infamous offences for which she was indicted, without the jury's going out of court.

TUESDAY, 4.

Whitehall.

Translation of the Declaration, which his Serene Highness Duke Louis of Brunswick has delivered to the Ministers of the belligerent Powers, residing at the Hague, in the Name of his Majesty, and of the King of Prussia.

" Their Britannick and Prussian majesties, moved with compassion at the mischief which the war, that has been kindled for some years, has already occasioned, and must necessarily still produce; should think themselves wanting to the duties of humanity, and particularly to their tender concern for the preservation and well-being of their respective kingdoms and subjects, if they neglected the proper means to put a stop to the progress of so severe a calamity, and to contribute to the re-establishment of publick tranquillity. In this view, and in order to manifest the purity of their intentions, in this respect, their said majesties have determined to make the following declaration, viz.

That they are ready to send plenipotentiaries to the place which shall be thought most proper, in order there to treat, conjointly, of a solid and general peace, with those whom the belligerent parties shall think fit to authorise, on their part, for the attaining so salutary an end.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

A motion was made and agreed to, in common-council, by Mr. Paterson, That the thanks of that court be given to the Right Hon. Sir Richard Glyn, Knt. and Bart. late lord mayor of this city, for having most ably, as well as splendidly, supported the dignity of that high and important office, to which he was called by the unanimous suffrages of his fellow-citizens, in a time of imminent danger and difficulty.—For his exemplary zeal to promote the service of his country, by a prudent exertion of his influence towards cementing the union, and improving the confidence, which have so remarkably, of late, subsisted between the king and people, and so greatly contributed to our success and reputation abroad, as well as to our safety and tranquillity at home.—And, lastly, for his generous patronage and assistance to the loyal endeavours of the citizens of London, to strengthen the hands of government against the meditated efforts of a desperate, though vanquished, enemy; a measure sanctified by the approbation and acceptance of our most august sovereign; and by the lasting honour which he has been graciously pleased to confer upon this city, in the person and posterity of their then chief magistrate.

THURSDAY, 6.

Her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales's birth-day was kept at St. James's, and there was a ball, in the great ball-room, at night. The ball was opened

By his royal highness the prince of Wales and princess Augusta; his majesty came in to the ball-room before nine o'clock, and withdrew at eleven, and the ball ended at one o'clock. Her royal highness the princess of Wales appeared in mourning for her daughter princess Elizabeth.

FRIDAY, 7.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when Thomas Hartshorn and William Budd, for horse-stealing; and James Brown for a robbery in St. James's park, received sentence of death. Sixteen were cast for transportation, three branded in the hand, and three acquitted.

The prosecutor of James Brown is a gentleman's servant, who going through the park the Bird-cage walk, on an errand of his master's, was accosted by an accomplice of Brown's, genteely dressed, who clasping him round the middle, forcibly took him aside, and offering him several indecencies, was surprized by Brown (planted for that purpose) who after using the alarming names of Sodomites, &c. threatened that, unless he would part with his money, he would have him hanged; and after compelling him to give them 5s. demanded his buckles, and on his refusal to give them, they took him to the guard, in order to charge him with the above detestable crime, but were prevented by a servant of lord Harcourt's, whose business accidentally leading him that way, had the curiosity as well as humanity to watch; and having observed the whole affair, became the happy means of preserving the young man's character, and the bringing to justice such an offender.—The accomplice was acquitted, the robbery not being fully proved upon him.

Came on to be tried at Guildhall before the right hon. lord Mansfield, by a jury of non-freemen, a cause of great expectation and consequence, wherein the mayor, commonalty and citizens of this city were plaintiffs, and William Best, a salesman in Newgate-market, defendant; for certain rates or tolls payable for victuals, and provisions brought into that market; when a verdict was given for the plaintiffs, by which they have established their claim or right to those rates or tolls. At the same time came on to be tried another cause against Samuel Weaver, a salesman or dealer in butter, for the toll of butter brought into that market; when a verdict was also given for the plaintiffs, by which they also established their right to that duty.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

Five houses, with barns, &c. were consumed by fire at Wilton, in the parish of Great-Badwin in Wilts.

SATURDAY, 15.

Mr. Dashways, deputy and agent of the islands of Gondsoupe and Dependence, had the honour of being presented to his majesty by the earl of Orford, one of the lords

lords of the bedchamber. Mr. Goy of the said islands had the same honour.

THURSDAY, 18.

Was executed at Nottingham, where he received sentence of death at the assize held for that town, on the 10th of August last, the execution of which was respite from time to time, William Andrew Horn, of Butterley-hall, in Derbyshire, Esq; aged 74, for the murder of a child only three days old, 33 years ago. His brother, who was the only person privy to this long concealed murder, was at last induced to discover it, partly from an uneasiness of mind he was under on that account, and partly from the cruel treatment he received from Mr. Horne.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

Plymouth. Arrived the adventure transport, captain Jacob Walker, from Croisfel, where she had been ordered by Sir Edward Hawke to take up the guns of the Soleil Royal; but the weather being tempestuous, and the people from the shore keeping a constant firing, they only took up two. They drove for two days, by little and little, in all about two miles, and at last were in the utmost danger. They were obliged to cut their cables, and make the best of their way for this port. The Active frigate, who was in company with them, lost her mizen mast.

An officer belonging to his majesty's ship Royal George came in the above transport, whom admiral Hawke had sent on shore at Croisfel, with a flag of truce, to demand admittance up Vilaine, in order to destroy the nine sail of French men of war that took shelter there, or else he would bombard the town; but the admiral's demands were refused. However, he was as good as his word, and threw about 100 bombs into it.

Croisfel is a large town in Brittany, one league and a half from Guerande, between the mouths of Vilaine and the Loire, on the sea-coast, where it has a large and very safe harbour. The officer reports, that it is a well-built town. Two of the French ships in the river Vilaine are over-set, and lay upon their broad sides. (See the foregoing page.)

Mr. James's, Prince Sanseverino envoy extraordinary from the king of the Two Sicilies, had a private audience of his majesty to deliver his letters of credence.

Captain William Laurence, was carried in a cart from Newgate, through White-chapel and the New Road, to Execution Dock, where he was hanged according to his sentence; he appeared to be a man of a steady temper, and behaved very decent, calm, and composed. In his last moments he gave a caution to all suffering men to take care they be not guilty of his crime. (See p. 618.)

The convocation met in the Jerusalem chamber, and was further prorogued till the 1st of February next. (See p. 622.)

December, 1759.

THURSDAY, 10.

A commission, signed by his majesty, was sent to the house of peers, authorizing the prince of Wales, the duke of Cumberland, the archbishop of Canterbury, and others of his majesty's privy council, to assent in his majesty's name to the following bills, viz. The bill to continue and amend an act for the free importation of Irish salted beef, pork, and butter. The bill to prohibit for a limited time the distilling of spirits or low wines from all grain. The bill to punish mutiny and desertion, and for better payment of the army. And to one naturalization bill.

The Right Hon. the house of peers adjourned to Tuesday the 15th of January.

And the honourable house of commons to Monday the 14th of January.

Came on before the lords of appeals for prize, at the Cock Pit, Whitehall; the trial of the pretended Dutch ship, called the Snip, taken by the Lyon privateer, captain Creil, which ship and goods had been sometime since condemned as French property by the judge of the admiralty court at Doctor's Commons; upon which trial it plainly appearing to their lordships that the real bills of lading, &c. were artfully concealed in a cask or bag of coffee, and that the counterfeit papers were encouraged by the Dutch governor of St. Eustatia, who was deeply concerned in the lading; their lordships were unanimously pleased to confirm the judge's sentence, by pronouncing the ship and cargo (which is worth upwards of 8000*l*.) to be French property.

SATURDAY, 11.

Ended the drawing of the lottery, when No. 35372, as last drawn ticket, was entitled to 1000*l*.

SUNDAY, 12.

About four o'clock in the forenoon, a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Whittle's, a cabinet-maker in King-street, Covent-Garden, which consumed near twenty houses. — It is said it began in his workshop, by heating an oven for bending their wood for different purposes in the cabinet way. — It consumed Mr. Whittle's, where it began, Mr. Fortescue's, linendraper, and Mr. Bellin's, goldworker, in the front in King-street, and greatly damaged many others in the same street. The other houses burnt down were in Rose street, and several courts between that and Long-acre. There was a great scarcity of water for above an hour after the fire broke out; and it is said there was not a watchman upon any of the stands, even to give the people in most danger any notice. Several persons were burnt or buried under the ruins, at this dreadful fire, and many terrible accidents happened to the firemen, &c.

TUESDAY, 13.

Admiral Saunders arrived from Quebec, and the next day waited on his majesty and was most graciously received.

His majesty has settled 1500*l.* per ann. upon Sir Edward Hawke, for his own life and that of his son.

The skinners company have subscribed 100 guineas to the Guildhall scheme for recruiting the forces.

Lord George Sackville having again made application to be tried by a court-martial for his supposed misconduct on the first of August last, a doubt has been raised whether he is amenable before such a court, as he does not at present hold any military employment whatever. This point is referred to the judges, who are to give their opinion thereon next term.

During the present war, there have been taken or destroyed, 27 French ships of the line, and 31 frigates; and two ships of the line and four frigates lost, making in the whole 38 taken or destroyed, and six lost. We have lost seven men of war, and five frigates.

We should not do justice to the generosity and humanity of the English nation, if we forgot to observe that the subscription for the relief, and reward of the soldiers, who triumph'd at Minden and Quebec, meets with great encouragement: And that another for cloathing and comforting the French prisoners, during the present rigorous season, has already the sanction of many great and illustrious names; whilst they, unhappy, brave fellows, are totally neglected and abandoned by their own country.

*Generosity are cruel; but see how
Love mercy, and delight to serve.*

Several lieutenants of counties having in pursuance of the power vested in them by an act 31 Geo. II. suspended all proceedings in the execution of the militia acts, until the next year; and others until March and April, 1760; and the speedy carrying into execution the several provisions for the better ordering the militia, being most essentially necessary, at this juncture, to the peace and security of this kingdom; by the act lately passed, it is enacted, that where a sufficient number of qualified persons, willing to accept commissions, have not been found within any county, &c. the lieutenant shall summon a meeting within one month after passing this act, of all persons qualified and willing to serve as officers, to deliver in their names; and shall proceed in the further execution of the laws relating to the militia, as if there had been no suspension thereof; and meetings for the said purposes shall be summoned monthly, till a sufficient number shall offer themselves, or until the expiration of the militia laws. The like method shall be annually observed for carrying the said acts into execution, as is directed by act 31 Geo. II. to be observed in the year 1758; except, that the first general meeting of lieutenants and deputy lieutenants shall be annually held on the 2d Tuesday in January; and six days notice of all such meetings shall

be advertised in the London Gazette, and weekly papers.

Addressees have been presented this month (see p. 625.) from Tewkesbury, Berwick county, Whitehaven, commission of the church of Scotland, Aberdeen university, Aberdeen city, Bedford, Northampton, Jersey island, Ipswich, Carlisle, Oxford city, Winchester, Warwick, Clifton Dartmouth-Hardness, Poole, Leicester, Westmoreland county, presbytery of Aberdeen, Appleby, Cumberland county, Chichester, Bridport, Lanerk, grand jury of Dublin, Beverley, Ducham city, Kirkby, in Kendal, Derby, and Thetford, in Norfolk.

The freedom of Dublin, in a gold box, is agreed to be sent to Mr. Pitt.

The freedom of Edinburgh is presented to admiral Boscawen.

Bath, Dec. 17. On the 7th instant a man and four lads being in a coal pit at Kilmerston, near Coleford, a vapour took fire; which the man perceiving, called for help from above, upon which a bucket was let down, but before he was half up, being affected by the vapour, he fell out of it, and died directly: The bucket was then let down again, when two of the lads got into it, and were drawn up alive, but so much hurt that their lives are despaired of. The other two, when the vapour was extinguished, were found arm in arm. It is remarkable, that no less than 17 persons have lost their lives there in this manner, within these few years.

Extract of a private Letter from York, Dec. 11.

"A few days since as Hugh Bethell, Esq. of Rise, was hunting the stag between Scarborough and Burlington, the creature being very hard pressed, took down a cliff of an immense height; and ten couple and a half of the leading hounds followed; by which accident they were every one killed upon the spot, and the stag had three of his legs broke. One of the whippers-in, a young lad, being just at their heels, and seeing his danger threw himself from his horse, and the horse upon coming near the precipice suddenly stopp'd, by which means they were both preserved."

Private letters from Dublin give the following account of some late disturbances in that city. That the minds of the people in order probably to prepare them for the French invasion, had been poisoned by emissaries with the notion of an union being intended between England and Ireland; that they were to have no more parliaments were to be subject to the same taxes, &c. Upon this, a mob of many thousands broke into the house of lords, insulted them, would have burnt the journals if they could have found them, and feared an old woman on the throne. Not content with this, they obliged all the members of both houses that they met in the streets, to take an oath that they would never consent to such an union, or any vote contrary to the true interest of Ireland.

Many coaches of obnoxious persons were cut or broke, their horses killed, &c. One gentleman, in particular, narrowly escaped being hanged, a gallows being erected for that purpose. The horse and foot were drawn out on this occasion, but could not disperse them till night; and the day after, addresses to the lord-lieutenant were agreed to, and a committee of enquiry appointed.

Mr. Baldwin, surgeon's mate of his majesty's ship the *Shrewsbury*, which sail'd to join Sir Edward Hawke, but heard of his success at sea, observes in a letter dated Dec. 25, that on the 28th of Nov. they fell in with admiral Geary, off Ushant, and that from the 2d of Dec. to the 15th they had a most violent storm, which did great damage to the *Shrewsbury*, in particular, which is arrived at Plymouth to refit, and in general to most of the ships of the fleet.

Extract of a Letter from Tralee in Ireland, dated Dec. 5.

On Sunday night last a Norway ship bound for Galway, laden mostly with boards, was wrecked at a place called Ballylongane, within a small mile of Ballyhoge; she had eight men on board at coming off from Norway, and her passage was so unfortunately tedious, having lost her compass in a violent storm, that for want of subsistence, five of the eight were eaten by the captain and mate; the eighth we may suppose died in the passage. The five skeletons were nailed to the mast. The captain, notwithstanding the great care that was taken of him, died in about ten hours after he was brought on shore. It was a very melancholy prospect to see him, and to find five of their fingers are stowed. The mate is still living. There has been a great quantity of boards saved, but the vessel is quite wrecked.

Tickets drawn prizes of 100l. and upwards, in the late lottery, from Nov. 25. to Dec. 22, the last day, inclusive. No. 15757, 1000l. No. 16279, 62651, 5000l. No. 1899, 3000l. No. 16559, 1000l. No. 133, 2884, 10853, 10647, 20377, 22505, 2504, 10575, 33768, 35732, 25035, 40061, 4449, 47266, 43087, 58419, 63179, 63862, 1000l. each. No. 7885, 8450, 9959, 11023, 12011, 17082, 17306, 20144, 10207, 36724, 49334, 47347, 49103, 49532, 57218, 57319, 57877, 62695, 61996, 64431, 500l. each. No. 1173, 1502, 2290, 2724, 3735, 4076, 5162, 5550, 6445, 7274, 8463, 10216, 11337, 13370, 14173, 14891, 16374, 17684, 17694, 18809, 18822, 19013, 19866, 21684, 21861, 22004, 22184, 23757, 24090, 24967, 25905, 27201, 28247, 28982, 29681, 31193, 31791, 33760, 33814, 33882, 33904, 33924, 34000, 34156, 34353, 34874, 35162, 36949, 37734, 38019, 39658, 41501, 42238, 44104, 44933, 45834, 47453, 47515, 48468, 48505, 49130, 50222, 50717, 50907, 52006, 52491, 52940, 52669, 51404, 54761, 55399,

56212, 57677, 60613, 61802, 61962, 62977, 64597, 65163, 65726, 100l. each. (See p. 627.)

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Dec. 1. **R**EV. Mr. Clive, of Atherley, in Shropshire, was married to Miss Clive.

Christopher Griffith, Esq; to Miss St. Quentin.

Charles Mear, Esq; to Miss Dora.

4. Thomas Yeo, Esq; to Miss Tedd.

John Tyrell, of Hatfield Peverel, in Essex, Esq; to Miss Master.

6. Capt. White, to Miss Offarrel, heiress of the late general Offarrel.

8. John Astley, Esq; to lady Duckenfield Daniel, of Tabley, in Cheshire.

Capt. Lawrence, to Miss Audable.

11. Sir William Musgrave, Bart. to the countess dowager of Carlisle.

Hon. and Rev. Mr. St. John, to Miss Chase.

15. Dr. Forrester, to Miss Moore, niece to the earl of Drogheda.

Richard Pryce, Esq; to Miss Byrne.

19. Isaac Whittington, Esq; member for Agmondesham, to Miss Haywood.

Nov. 20. Countess of Balcarras was delivered of a son.

21. Countess of Leven, of a son.

Dec. 9. Lady of Mr. Harvey, member for Essex, of a son.

12. Lady Caroline Adair, of a daughter.

13. Lady of Michael Biddulph, Esq; of a son.

Lady of Samuel St. Hill, Esq; of a daughter.

14. Countess of Egmont, of a daughter.

Lady Clifford, of a son.

DEATHS.

Nov. 23. **M**AJOR Hewitt, of an illness contracted at Guadaloupe.

Dec. 2. Mr. Walsingham Beazley, an eminent Brewer.

5. Nathaniel Cole, Esq; an eminent attorney, many years clerk to the stationers company, &c.

Richard Manley, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Westminster.

James Frost, jun. of Great James-street, Esq;

7. Lieut. Col. Tame, of the red regiment of trained bands.

Lethier Took, Esq; an eminent Turkey merchant.

Geo. Harrison, Esq; member for Hertford.

8. Brigadier-general Ingoldby, after a lingering illness, a brave and honest officer, not employed since the battle of Fontenoy.

Rev. Mr. William Guye, a dissenting minister.

Stephen Unwin, of Kensington, Esq;

Mr. Virgo, sen. merchant, in the Old Jewry.

10. Charles Leithiculler, Esq;

Yr. William Williams, of Crew's-hole, near Bristol, Esq;

Rev. Dr. Arrowsmith, rector of St. Olave, Hart Street.

13. Mr. Dotin, an eminent Barbadoes merchant.

Edward Green, Esq; an eminent barrister at law.

Samuel John, Esq; clerk of Bridewell and Bethlehem hospitals.

14. James Vere, Esq; member for the shire of Lanark.

Mr. Cromwell, of Hampstead, a descendant of the Protector.

Jeremiah Burroughs, of Wymondham, in Norfolk, Esq;

Sir John Paterick, of Eccles, in North-Britain, Bart.

15. Lady dowager Lanborough, The countess of Stair.

15. Thomas Holden, of Erdington, near Birmingham, Esq;

James Tod, Esq; late an eminent merchant.

Mr. John Deviline, an eminent Hamburg merchant.

Robert Parry, of Newworth, Esq;

William Brotherton, Esq; high sheriff of Berkshire.

16. Ferdinando John Paris, Esq; an eminent conveyancer.

Henry Fairfax, of Toulston, near Tadcaster, Esq;

18. Mr. Isaac Romilly, F. R. S.

19. Mrs. Vaillant, mother of the present sheriff.

21. Mr. Benjamin Galcoyne, a common-council-man for Vintry ward.

On Nov. 29. The Rev. Mr. Philip Brooke, A. M. formerly chief librarian of the university of Cambridge. A gentleman of great learning, but of so much modesty, that he would never venture to prepare any thing for the press; and of a conscience so strict and scrupulous, that, upon the accession of the present royal family, he gave up his place, rather than take the oaths.

Lately. Right Hon. Gerald de Courcy, 24th baron of Kinsale, in Ireland. The title is extinct.

Mrs. Eliz. Owen, of Langharne, in Carmarthenshire, aged 106.

Eve Schellerin, of Sorau, in Silesia, aged 106.

Mr. William Lewis, bookseller, of Russell-street, Covent-garden.

Charles Mayne, Esq; of Charles-town, South-Carolina.

At Northampton, Nov. 20. Mrs. Webster, well known to the poor and indigent, by that charitable assistance which she was ever ready to afford them.—Her personal qualifications were justly admired; and, joined with the graces of her mind, would have done honour to the highest station:—Her excellent sense, true politeness, and innate generosity, were all heightened by that most amiable virtue humility; which shone conspicuous in every part of her conduct; but more particularly so in her acts of piety and charity.

The Ecclesiastical Preferments, &c. with the Bill of Mortality, in our Appendix.

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 13 to Nov. 10.

Two battalions of the regiment of guards, and a detachment of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the 1st and 2nd regiments of foot, lay first at the advanced post of the

Christians, and a detachment of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the 1st and 2nd regiments of foot, lay first at the advanced post of the

Buried Males 779 Femal 750

Died under 2 Years old 223

Between 2 and 5 219

5 and 10 61

10 and 20 50

20 and 30 140

30 and 40 129

40 and 50 111

50 and 60 100

60 and 70 86

70 and 80 64

80 and 90 29

90 and 100 6

Weekly, Oct. 10 404

Nov. 6 307

13 379

20 379

Decreased in the Burials this Month 11

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 12lb, 6Oz

1s. 8d.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM Bruckenaug we had an account that the corps of Wurtemberg troops, composed of 10,000 men, and commanded by their sovereign in person, marched through that town on the 20th ult in their way to Fulda; but they were soon disturbed in their quarters, of which we have the following relation from prince Ferdinand's head quarters at Krollen, Dec. 5.

On the 18th ult. early in the morning, the hereditary prince of Brunswick, and prince Charles of Bevern, set out from Brunswick with the following regiments, viz. De Bock's Hanoverian dragoons, prince William's

prince Frederick of Hesse's cavalry, battalions of the regiment of guards, two of Imhoff's, of Brunswick, the

ment of grenadiers, Hessians, and the

Bienbach, 100 hunters of Trunbach

corps, one squadron of white, and one

black Hussars. This corps, having left the

baggage behind, marched the same day

as that as before.

Kisdorf and Heimerhausen; and the following, being the 10th, to Angersbach, their vanguard having in their way gallantly repulsed a body of the enemy, consisting of the volunteers of Nassau. The two battalions of the regiment of guards, and those of the regiment of Imhoff, and Bock's regiment of dragoons, lay that night at Angersbach. Prince Charles of Bevern, with the other regiments, at Lauterbach. The hussars and the volunteers of Trumbach were posted further on at Sanderhausen; and the hereditary prince passed the whole night at the advanced post of the hussars. At one o'clock in the morning of the 10th, the whole corps was again put in motion, and marched directly towards Fulda. As the enemy did not in the least expect this visit, no troops were met on the road. At a little distance from Fulda, the hereditary prince having ordered the whole corps to be drawn together behind the nearest height, and the hussars to march forward, his serene highness went to reconnoitre, in person, almost up to the gates of the town.

As the country about Fulda forms a plain of tolerably even ground, the right of which is watered by a river of the same name, the fields on this side being divided by a long hollow way, on one side of which, the Wurtemberg troops had ranged themselves in small bodies, on separate spots of ground, our hussars and yellow dragoons, drew up in front of those troops so irregularly posted.

In the mean time the rest of his serene highness's corps, both horse and foot, went round the hill, and proceeded in their march, without interruption, to the other side of the hollow way, in such a manner that they were soon able to take post upon the flank of the regiments of Wurtemberg, who by degrees retreated into the town. Our cannon fired upon them during the whole time they were filing off.

The enemy's infantry having made some show of forming themselves in the square of the town, we played our howitzers upon them, to drive them from thence.

The whole corps of the enemy having then passed through the town, our hussars and yellow dragoons, led on by the hereditary prince of Brunswick, with the Hessian grenadiers, and Bock's regiment of dragoons, pressed it likewise in the pursuit. Whilst prince Charles of Bevern went round the outside of it, and passed the river over the bridge.

The enemy in their retreat shut all the gates of the town after them, but they were soon open by our cannon. Our troops followed on the other side of the town, the enemy's three battalions of grenadiers and the regiment of Wernich, formed again in order of battle, as if with an intention of defending themselves; but the rest of the troops of Wurtemberg had drawn towards the left, and retired as fast as possible.

The hereditary prince ordered immediately all the hussars, and Bock's regiment of dragoons, to advance upon the last four battalions; and in the mean time his serene highness, with the rest of the troops, filed off along the heights to the right, till he found himself able to gain the enemy's flank. It was then that we broke in upon them; and though they fired in the best manner they could, there were but six killed, and 14 wounded, on our side. Count Platen, captain, was killed in the first onset by a musket-ball. A considerable number of the enemy were cut to pieces; and the rest, having thrown down their arms, were made prisoners of war, together with all their officers. We took from them two pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, and their baggage.

The next day, the first of December, 93 prisoners were sent to Hirschfeld, under an escort commanded by major Marthal. The rest of those four battalions were either killed or very much wounded. Our hussars have been in pursuit of those of the enemy, who went off before the action; and have taken the greatest part of their baggage, carriages, waggons, &c.

The duke of Wurtemberg, was in person with his corps, which he had just then drawn up for a feu de joye; so that these regiments were in their best cloathing. The duke had invited all the ladies in the town of Fulda to his table; and to a ball, which he intended to have given that very day. But, upon the unexpected news of the hereditary prince of Brunswick's being at the gates of the town with his hussars, the duke thought proper to get off. That part of his cavalry which was not taken, was obliged to decamp in haste with the rest of his infantry; and to file off in our presence, on the other side of the Fulda. One of these regiments of cavalry, the grenadiers, and the regiment of Wernich, were commanded in a very disorderly manner; and this has enabled us to cut them so easily to pieces, and with so little loss on our side.

On the 11th instant, the hereditary prince remained quiet at Fulda, the whole day. His serene highness has since advanced as far as Rupertenrode, a place situated upon the right flank of the enemy's army. This position, added to the difficulty of subsisting their troops any longer in a country entirely exhausted, has probably determined the duke de Broglie at last to abandon his camp at Gießen, which he did this morning in falling back towards Butzbach, on the direct road to Frankfort. His serene highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, detached two corps in pursuit of him. A garrison of near 1000 men is left in Gießen; the commander whereof has been summoned to surrender; but we are not informed if any answer has been returned to the summons.

The cavalry have been cantoned these nine days; and his serene highness has likewise ordered part of the infantry to enter into

into their quarters of cantonment this very day; the rest are to follow to-morrow.

But Fulda being at too great a distance from the allied army, to think of holding possession of it, the hereditary prince with his detachment soon returned to the army, and some of the Wurtemberg light troops again took possession of the place on the 7th instant. In the mean time the allies have taken possession of the French camp at Klein-Linns, and are preparing to besiege Gießen, which 'tis thought the French, who have now their head-quarters at Friedberg, will attempt to relieve.

On the 7th ult. the king of Prussia set out from Spremberg in Lusatia, and on the 13th arrived at Torgau, and was followed by 19,432 men from his army in Silesia, with which he joined his brother prince Henry at Meissen, who had before under his command 44,346 men; so that the whole army then amounted to 63,778 effective men, from whence his majesty presently detached general Finck with a body of 19 battalions and 35 squadrons to take possession of the defiles of Maxen and Ottendorf, which obliged count Daun to retreat to Plauen, where upon his majesty advanced to Wildstruf, imagining that he had entirely cut off the retreat of the Austrians to Bohemia; at least on that side of the Elbe; but old Daun was on this occasion a little too cunning for his majesty, as appears from the following relation published by authority at Vienna, November 24. The king of Prussia had joined his brother prince Henry the 13th, and the same day caused Meissen to be occupied by general Wedel. That corps afterwards advanced, and the king's army followed it as far as Kesselsdorf, not without having his light troops often engaged with the Hungarians. Count Daun fixed his head-quarters the 17th at Plauen; and that same day accounts were sent from the king's army to Berlin and Magdebourg, that his majesty had found means to cut off marshal Daun's communication with Bohemia, by making general Finck's corps occupy the post of Dippoldswalda and the defiles of Maxen and Ottendorf, by which all that remained of Daun's army must pass to return into Bohemia. They wrote that the marshal would be forced to come to an action, and that he had no resource but in victory.

According to the instructions and express order of the king, general Finck turned the Imperial and royal army by its left flank, and believing he had cut off the communication with Bohemia, posted himself at Maxen, placing on the hill to the right of the village three battalions, with a battery of ten pieces of cannon. The rest of the Prussian corps put themselves in order of battle behind the village, fronting the corps commanded by general Brantano. The field-marshal, who pretty well knew what ground the enemy would make choice of, made his dispositions for attacking them on the 20th.

He afterwards sent to reconnoitre the post on the hill, and the report having confirmed the constant security of the enemy at that place, he put in motion, about three in the afternoon, the reserve under the baron de Sincere, which was encamped in the neighbourhood of Dippoldswalda, towards Reinhardt's Grima. General Sincere divided his corps into four columns, which filed off through the neighbouring woods. He met with no obstacles in his march, and the troops were ranged in order of battle without any accident or hindrance. The enemy at length saw us approaching them, and made a very brisk fire from their artillery, which had little effect, on account of the elevation. The Austrian artillery played with more success, and efficaciously protected our grenadiers, who were marching with a most surprising intrepidity against the enemy's left, and the battery of ten pieces, of which they made themselves masters.

The Prussians then made a half wheel about by their left, and advanced against the Austrian grenadiers who were climbing up the hill. The fire of the musketry was great on both sides, till the Prussians being dismayed, retired in great disorder. The ardour of the Austrian grenadiers, made the marshal apprehend that the enemy's cavalry would attack them unexpectedly, and therefore he caused the second line of infantry of the reserve to advance, in order to support them in case of need. But there appeared no Prussian cavalry. The Austrian grenadiers, who in the pursuit had passed the village of Maxen, put themselves in order to attack the enemy upon the heights behind the village, and upon which they had rallied to make a stand; but the intrepidity of the grenadiers not permitting it, they quitted the heights of Maxen, with the hopes of being better able to defend themselves upon those of Schmorzdorf, which they accordingly occupied. The field-marshal sent thither the regiment of young Modena dragoons, which was supported by the grenadiers. Those dragoons charged sword in hand, and dislodged the enemy, who by favour of the night made their last retreat towards Falkenhayn. The night which favoured general Finck, obliged the marshal to stop his troops short on the field of battle, and to wait under arms for day-break. Already he had gained a victory, of which 30 pieces of cannon, four pair of colours taken from Finck's regiment by the regiment of young Modena, and another flag and standard, were the trophies.

At break of day on the 21st, the field-marshal, on the field of battle, made the dispositions for a new attack. During the night he had made those which were necessary to cut off the enemy's retreat; and had done it so completely, that general Finck found himself entirely enclosed. Driven to the valley of Moglitz, which he could not

descend but by a steep precipice; blocked up on his right by general de Brentano, who formed a wall of bayonets; pressed on his left by general de Sincere, &c. and exposed to the fire of his own artillery, there remained only the passage of Gieshubel and Dohna, occupied by a detachment of the German army, which the marshal had placed there the 14th. Certain of being crushed before he could reach that passage, the Prussian general waited not for the attack for which the Austrian grenadiers were ready; but sent a trumpet to the marshal to demand a capitulation.

Count Daun granted it in one single article. The lieutenant-general Finck, eight other Prussian generals, and the colonel Wolffendorff, who that day performed the service of major-general, were received prisoners of war, with 19 battalions and 35 squadrons, which composed that corps of the army; 64 pieces of cannon, 50 flags, and 25 standards, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This was an army stronger by 8000 men than the Saxon army which capitulated the 13th of October 1756, after having held out six weeks against all the forces of the king of Prussia.

The field-marshal sent over the Elbe the same day all those prisoners, whom two regiments of cavalry are escorting to Bohemia. The artillery taken will be immediately conducted to Prague.

The marshal's first care, after this marvellous day, has been to detach a corps of 20,000 men towards Freyberg.

We may easily comprehend how greatly the marshal is satisfied with the zeal and conduct of the generals who have acted under his orders. The operation has been one of those master strokes, which cannot be made with success but by a chief who has the esteem of the general officers, and the confidence of the troops. The Prussians render justice to the Austrian grenadiers, who began the action of the 20th with a stroke of the greatest audacity. In the midst of a fire from cannon and musketry, they passed over an overgrown field, which was frozen so that they could hardly keep their legs; and without stopping to take breath, climbed up the hill which the enemy thought inaccessible. There they charged immediately, and made themselves masters of the post, and of the ten pieces of cannon which defended it. The young Modena regiment signalized itself by feats of the like intrepidity.

The princes of Saxony, Albert and Clemens, at the head of the grenadiers, followed and pushed the enemy from post to post, from hill to hill, to the vale of Dohna, where they laid down their arms.

But this affair is far from being so considerable, according to the account from the king of Prussia's head quarters, November 22, as follows. General Ruess, who upon the first report of general Finck's being attacked, had been detached to Klingen-

berg, distant about half a mile from Dippoldswalde, was, upon the certain news of what had happened to Finck, recalled, and the day after sent to occupy the important post of Freyberg, where he has continued ever since; and has now with him a corps consisting of nine battalions and upwards of 30 squadrons, and the proper disposition is made for reinforcing him in case he should be attacked. In the mean time, the infantry under Hulsen's command are cantoned, and form a Gordon from Freyberg, which almost joins with the right of this army near Herzogswalde, so that the whole chain of cantonment stretches from Freyberg to the Elbe.

The loss in general Finck's affair does not turn out to be so considerable as was at first apprehended; a great number of infantry, as well as cavalry, having, during the confusion, made their escape, and many of them are actually returned to this army, or to general Hulsen's corps. A small body of hussars swam the river, and, it is imagined, may be got into Silesia. Upon the whole, if reports from Dresden may be credited, the Austrians have not marched above 5000 prisoners into Bohemia. General Finck had left two battalions at Freyberg to guard the boulangerie; which are happily saved.

And from the same place, December 6, we have an account of another affair which has likewise been greatly magnified by the Austrians, but the Prussian account seems most likely to be true, and is as follows. General Diercke, who had been detached by his majesty to the right bank of the Elbe, occupied a strong post opposite to Meissen, with seven battalions of infantry and 1000 horse. This post was so advantageous, that he thought his retreat to Meissen absolutely secure, especially as he had been assured by the pontoons that they could lay a bridge over the Elbe in a few hours (for they had been obliged, during the hard frost, to withdraw the bridge of boats they had over the river, and the wooden bridge at Meissen had been broke down by the Austrians); but when they attempted to lay a bridge of pontoons, it was found impracticable, because of the quantity of ice floating in the river. General Diercke was therefore reduced to the necessity of making use of the boats to carry over his cavalry and part of his infantry, on the 3d instant, which took up a great deal of time, whilst he himself, with three battalions, formed the rear guard; and during the night of the 3d and 4th, all his cavalry, with four battalions of infantry, were transported to Meissen. But towards the morning of the 4th, he was attacked, not and after a very brave defence, the three battalions that formed the rear guard, being overpowered with numbers, were either killed or made prisoners, except some part of the three battalions which found means to get over the Elbe. General Diercke is slightly wounded, and a prisoner."

It seems now to be certain that the Russians have retired to their winter quarters upon the Vistula; for general Loudon, with the Austrian troops under his command, has left them, and is arrived at Bilitz in Upper Silesia.

IN MONTHLY CATALOGUE

for December, 1759.

DIVINITY.

1. **T**HE Devout Christian's complete Guide, No. I. pr. 6d. Seymour.

HISTORY.

2. A complete History of England, price 1s. 6d. Pottinger.

PHYSICK, BOTANY.

3. Allen's Synopsis Medicinæ, Vol. III. pr. 4s. Davis.

4. An Essay on Schirrous Tumours and Cancers. By Richard Guy, price 1s. 6d. Owen.

5. Sure and Easy Method to prevent the Communication of the Venereal Disease, pr. 1s. 6d. Stevens.

6. The Vegetable System. By J. Hill, M. D. Baldwin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. The Life of General James Wolfe, the Conqueror of Canada, &c. attempted according to the Rules of Eloquence, pr. 1s. Kearsley.—[The good design of this piece, not its eloquence, must, we think, relieve it from too harsh a censure. There is no circumstance mentioned of the hero, but what is well known, and the whole may be stiled a preachment rather than an oration. The author, who writes himself A. M. is not very correct in his phrase, and tho' he may understand the rules of eloquence, does not seem to be the most able hand, at the exercise of them.]

8. The Conduct of a late noble Commander, candidly considered, pr. 1s. Baldwin.—[The principal design of this pamphlet, which really merits reading, is to answer and expose the fallacy of the Letters to a late noble Commander. (See p. 518.) It is wrote with spirit and impartiality.]

9. The Number of Alehouses shewn to be pernicious to the Publick. By the V. of S. in Kent, pr. 6d. Baldwin.—[A very honest and necessary display of an evil that sooner or later must produce the worst consequences to the nation, and already is known to be a principal source of the idleness, poverty and profaneness of the lower ranks of people.]

10. A Plan for establishing the General Peace of Europe upon honourable Terms to Great Britain. By Mr. Brecknock, pr. 1s. Baldwin.—[Mr. Brecknock's plan discovers a commendable zeal for the honour of his country; but it is somewhat wild, and we are apt to imagine it will not be followed, nor the system of Europe be altered quite to his mind, at a general peace.]

11. A genuine State of a Case in Surgery. Being a full Relation of certain Facts re-

lated by Mr. Bromfield. By George Aylett Surgeon at Windsor, pr. 6d. Doddsley.—[We remember Mr. Pope somewhere intimates, that in reading the controversial writings of the papists and protestants, he was alternately led to be of the opinion of each of the opposite writers by their specious method of argumentation. If this may be the case in a religious dispute, in a controversy where facts are appealed to, are confidently, yet differently asserted, by two opposite parties of equal credit and honour, well may the mind be at a loss and a puzzle. We really imagined nothing could be advanced against the allegations of Mr. Bromfield, so forcibly supported by Mr. Benwell; but we find ourselves mistaken; Mr. Aylett, who writes like a gentleman, has given us, here, reason not to be over-hasty in our determinations. We must at length leave the decision to the publick, of who is the injured party; for as they are both men of reputation, and they have represented facts almost diametrically opposite and contradictory to each other, we will not pretend to say which is in the right. The court of assistants of the Surgeons company, to whom this pamphlet is addressed, will be best able to decide in this matter. See p. 632.]

12. Bellicus; or a Treatise on the Art of War, pr. 3s. Cooke.

13. The Partisan; or the Art of making War in Detachment, pr. 3s. 6d. Griffiths.

14. Sacra Concerto: An Introduction to Musick, pr. 3s. Davey and Law.

ENTERTAINMENT, POETICAL.

15. Themistocles, a Satire on Modern Marriage, pr. 6d. Morley.—[A Piece of three Leaves introduced by a Title, Preface, &c. of five. It seems this is a juvenile Poet, and therefore he merits our Compassion, especially as his Muse appears to be as young as himself; hardly pinioned yet.]

16. Oroonoko; a Tragedy, altered from Southern, pr. 1s. 6d. Bathurst.—[Here the comic scenes, which did no honour to Southern, are all left out, and the play is made a regular tragedy of five acts. As it appears at present, it will, perhaps, banish the original, and with great propriety, from the stage, for the future. An account of the alterations, and the reasons for them, are prefixed to the play. (See the new prologue, p. 677.)

17. Oroonoko; also altered from the original Play, to which the Editor has added near 600 Lines in Place of the comic Scenes, pr. 1s. Corbet.

[The Remainder of the Books in our Appendix.]

ABOUT the Middle of January will be published, An APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1759. With a beautiful FRONTISPIECE, a general TITLE, curiously engraved, complete INDEX, and every other Requisite to complete the Volume.